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REPORTAGE ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TALKS

Communique Issued

LD201042 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The member countries of the socialist economic community have drawn up a comprehensive program for scientific and technical cooperation until the end of the century. The main parts of the draft have been considered at a session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance here in Moscow.

A communique following the session said the program was aimed at further expanding the cooperation between the member countries in the priority areas of science and technology, including electronics, automation of production, nuclear power engineering, biotechnology and new materials and technologies.

Representatives Listed

PM201555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

["CEMA Executive Committee Session" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The 117th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow on 18-19 November.

The session was attended by the countries' representatives on the Executive Committee, deputy heads of government: Bulgaria -- A. Lukanov; Hungary -- J. Marjai; SRV -- Tran Quynh; GDR -- H. Weiz; Cuba -- A. Esquivel; Mongolia -- M. Peljee; Poland -- W. Gwazdia; Romania -- I. Totu; USSR -- A. Antonov; CSSR -- R. Rohlicek; by the countries' representatives on the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and by CEMA Secretary V. Sychev.

The session was chaired by I. Totu, the Romanian representative on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee examined questions connected with the implementation of the economic summit decisions on the elaboration of a comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress for the CEMA countries through the year 2000. There was a discussion of the basic guidelines for the further development of CEMA countries' cooperation in priority spheres of science and technology. The session unanimously approved for submission to the council session a draft of the aforementioned program prepared by the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The Executive Committee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, complete mutual understanding, and comradely cooperation.

CEMA MACHINE-BUILDING SESSION OPENS IN MOLDAVIA

LD200040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The first sitting of the industrial office [otraslevoye buro] of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the field of machine-building has opened in the capital of Moldavia today.

It is discussing matters of the expansion of cooperation among the member countries of the community and the development of technology for light industry and for domestic appliances. Taking part in the work of the session were delegations form Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. They are to examine ways of further increasing output and improving the quality of equipment for the printing and the shoe leather industries and enterprises in the field of servicing domestic appliances.

CEMA TIES WITH DEVELOPING STATES 'BROADENING'

LD201647 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 20 TASS -- The socialist states are consistently pursuing a course for broadening trade and economic cooperation with the developing countries on the basis of mutual benefit and in the interests of developing their national economy, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, a weekly of the CPSU Central Committee, says today.

CMEA is increasingly broadening and deepening cooperation with the U.N. and most of its agencies dealing with economic aid to the newly-free states, the article says. By appearing at UNCTAD and other international organisations from the positions of ensuring a normal development of mutually beneficial and equitable trade economic cooperation, CMEA makes its contribution to a restructuring of international economic relations on the bases of justice and democratism.

One of the forms of CMEA'S cooperation with UNCTAD is the participation of the council's secretariat in the implementation of technical assistance for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the newly-free states and the CMEA member countries.

In 1984, CMEA concluded an agreement with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). It provides for broad cooperation between them in the field of industrial development of issues of mutual interest, including on issues pertaining to the industrialisation of the developing countries.

Within the framework of an agreed working programme, experts of the CMEA Secretariat familiarised in 1985 a large group of representatives of the developing countries at UNIDO seminars with the CMEA activities in the field of machine-building, production of mineral fertilizers, storage and processing of grain and in ferrous metallurgy, the weekly said.

ARISTOV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN, OTHER MINISTERS

PM211309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" headline]

[Text] On 19 November B.I. Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, received H. Zilk, mayor of Vienna and head of the Vienna Land Government. During their conversation an exchange of opinion took place on questions concerning the state of Soviet-Austrian trade and economic cooperation and the prospects for developing it. H. Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

B. I. Aristov also held a conversation with A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, in which they discussed questions of deepening multifaceted Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic cooperation with the aim of successfully resolving the two countries' current and long-term tasks. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation. On the same day a conversation was held between B.I. Aristov and W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. Questions of further developing and improving trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

U.S., UK, FRANCE OPPOSE UN TEST BAN DRAFT

LD212148 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 21 TASS -- The first committee of the U.N. General Assembly has approved the important initiative of the socialist countries, including the USSR, by adopting by an overwhelming majority vote the draft resolution tabled by them on an immediate halt and ban on nuclear weapons tests. The draft resolution welcomes the unilateral termination by the Soviet Union of all of its nuclear blasts beginning from August 6, supports the proposal on suspending all nuclear tests for a 12-month period with its possible prolongation, which is contained in the joint message from the heads of state and government of six countries to the leaders of the USA and the USSR. The conclusion of a multilateral treaty banning nuclear weapons tests by all states, the draft says, would be an inseparable element for the success of the efforts to terminate and reverse the arms race, qualitative perfection of nuclear weapons, their spreading and would contribute to the attainment of the ultimate goal -- the total scrapping of nuclear weapons. Only the USA, Britain and France voted against the draft resolution.

HUMAN RIGHTS SPECIALIST DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY

PM201613 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 November 1985 carries on page 14 under the heading "Human Rights: Let Us Uncover the Truth" a 5,500-word interview with human rights specialist Vsevolod Sofinskiy by Igor Belyayev, head of the paper's foreign policy department. Sofinskiy introduces himself as a member of the UN Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Preventing Discrimination and Protecting National Minorities, and also of the Committee for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. He discusses the economic aspects of human rights questions, particularly in relation to the developing countries, and goes on to note the development of the concept of human rights with the passage of time. Today, he says, the "front line" of the human rights struggle is the struggle to preserve peace. He discusses the U.S. attitude to human rights, seeing the "star wars" plan as contrary to human rights and outlining the U.S. record on human rights as well as that of other Western countries.

He criticizes U.S. support for such regimes as South Korea and the Shah's Iran, which are well-known, he says, for their "gross violations of elementary human rights," and, coming up to date, goes on to discuss the Reagan administration's policies in this sphere, outlining its stance on "international terrorism" and its support for "dictatorial, authoritarian, and colonialist regimes." Sofinskiy goes into detail on U.S. support for the apartheid regime in South Africa, and mentions such issues as Central America and Afghanistan. He also notes U.S. domestic matters such as the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, racism against various ethnic groups, unemployment, and poverty.

POLICY, AID TO THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES ASSESSED

PM211109 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 47, 15-21 Nov 85, Signed to Press 14 Nov p 8

[Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Sergiyev article: "Joint Opposition to Imperialist Diktat"]

[Text] The strengthening of friendship and all-around cooperation with the liberated countries is an important area of the foreign policy activity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. "The CPSU consistently pursues theline of expanding the Soviet Union's friendly ties with the liberated countries and treats and profound sympathy the striving of the peoples who have experienced the heavy and humiliating yoke of colonial slavery" the draft CPSU Program (new edition) stresses. "The Soviet Union forms its relations with those countries on the basis of the strict respect of their independence and equality of rights and supports those countries' struggle against imperialism's neocolonialist policy and the remnants of colonialism and for peace and universal security."

The Soviet Union has always given multifaceted assistance to the national liberation forces. It is no exaggeration to say that since the Great October Socialist Revolution there has been no country or people waging the struggle against imperialism and for freedom and independence to which the Soviet Union has not given material and moral-political support.

The rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism, to which the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution, has had the profoundest influence on the entire course of world development and the fate of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples. This accelerated the ignominious colonial system's collapse.
The assistance to the Vietnamese people in repulsing U.S. imperialism's aggression and the support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of India, Indonesia, Laos, Kampuchea, Angola, Ethiopia, Bandgladesh, Democratic Yemen, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan provide vivid examples of the Soviet Union's support for the struggle against imperialism in recent decades. The Soviet Union welcomed the proclamation of the independent state of Zimbabwe, which crowned the many years of heroic struggle by that country's people against a colonialist-racist regime. The USSR resolutely supports the Namibian people's national liberation struggle headed by the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and firmly urges the immediate granting of independence to Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa.

The elimination of the world colonial system has led to the appearance in the international arena of a considerable group of young liberated Asian, African, and Latin American states. Their influence on world politics and relations between countries and peoples is constantly increasing. In the conflict with imperialism they are increasingly vigorously defending their right to political sovereignty, economic independence, and development along the path of socioeconomic progress. But the question of the complete eradication of national oppression, discrimination, and the inequality of the peoples and the elimination of the last centers of colonialism and racism is still on the agenda and remains a topical international problem. The young states are still subject to imperialist exploitation, military aggression, and pressure.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community states give considerable assistance to the young countries in their struggle against the heavy legacy of the colonial past and for the creation of a firm national economy and their accomplishment of socioeconomic development tasks. In recent years cooperation between the Soviet Union and the liberated Asian, African, and Latin American states has become even more broad, firm, and multifaceted. They are equal friends and comrades-in-arms in the struggle against imperialism — the common enemy.

The interests, aims, and positions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries generally coincide with the liberated countries' interests, aims, and positions on many major questions of world politics. They are the struggle to relax international tension, achieve disarmament, eliminate centers of military conflicts, strengthen security in various parts of the world, remove imperialist military bases and the imperialist states' troops from Asian, African, and Latin American countries' territories, disband the aggressive military blocs created by the imperialists, and eliminate colonialism's last strongholds; they also include support for the national liberation movement.

The Soviet Union, the other socialist states, and the liberated countries speak in the United Nations on most occasions from common or corresponding positions on the main present-day international problems. This applies above all to problems of safeguarding peace and preventing nuclear war, disarmament, the demilitarization of space, and eliminating the vestiges of colonialism. Such cooperation is particularly important in the present international situation when it is necessary to activitate all progressive, peace-loving forces to oppose the aggressive policy of imperialism, which is trying to launch an offensive against the forces of world socialism and the national liberation movement, upset in its favor the military equilibrium that has taken shape in the world, and exact revenge for its defeats in past years.

The Soviet Union practices economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with more than 70 Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Along with the other socialist community states it participates in the construction of industrial enterprises and other projects of which 3,800 have already been commissioned. This cooperation meets both sides' vital interests. These are really mutually beneficial economic relations among equals offering more and more opportunities for trade exchange and the development of scientific and technical ties and strengthening the recently liberated countries' positions in the struggle against their continuing exploitation by the imperialist monopolies and for a radical restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community states actively support the liberated countries and are ready to continue increasing cooperation and solidarity with them in the struggle against the threat of war and for peace, the elimination of the final centers of colonialism, and for economic liberation.

"We view the peoples liberated from colonialism," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said "as friends and equal partners in the struggle for peace and progress and express full solidarity with their striving to assert their sovereignty and defend their freedom and independence... We are doing and will continue doing everything to expand and deepen equitable friendly cooperation with the liberated countries... We believe that the alliance of social progress and national liberation is the guarantee of mankind's better future."

BOOK ON 'NEW INFORMATION ORDER' REVIEWED

LD201530 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] A book, "New Information Order or Psychological Warfare," by Andrey Grachev and Nikolay Yermoshkin has come out in English in this country. Our observer, Nikolay Parkhomenko writes this connection with the publication. After two world wars survived by humanity this century, a third one threatens it, but maybe a world war that can be called psychological one [as heard] is already under way. Politics and culture, economic and science depend on the news media today more than ever before. For this reason, its' particularly important that the news media cover events objectively rather than falsify them and that they uphold the lofty goals of uniting nations rather than dividing them. These are several lines from a new book by international affairs writers Andrey Gravhec and Nikolay Yermoshkin of the Soviet Union. The book has evoked interest in various countries. The Indian newspaper PATRIOT has carried a review positively assessing the appearance of the book in India. The Progress Publishers in this country are preparing the translation of the book in Hindi and other South Asian languages.

What's the book about? In most Asian countries the reader of a morning paper discovers that eight international news [as heard] out of ten have nothing to do with the problems of this region. In six cases out of 10, reports come from Western news agencies, including AP, UPI, REUTER and the French news agency. News telecasts in the evening come in the same proportion. The situation is similar in African and Latin American developing countries. In fact, the entire press, radio, television and cinema in the overwhelming majority of the developing countries are dominated by Western news services and no wonder, because capitalism has always used ideology and culture to cover up its expansionist designs. The seizure of foreign territories, the oppression and plunder of colonies have always been justified by a myth about a Western civilized mission. And today, by assertions about the free flow of information, the West is imposing on developing countries its view on world events, its ideas and values. The goals it pursues are not hard to see. It seeks to slow down the process of national liberation, consolidate its economic domination and submit [as heard] the developing nations ideologically.

On the basis of big quantities of actual material, the book, "New Information Order or Psychological Warfare" analyzes modern forms and methods of Western propaganda and describes the operation of the Western propaganda machinery. The authors attach special attention to the role of monopolies and transnational corporations in the ideological penetration into the newly free countries. The book is supplemented by a number of official documents adopted by the world community and aimed at the struggle for a new international information order. The call for a more fair information order was prompted by the change in the correlation of forces on the international scene. The authors say that the counteraction to imperialist tendencies in information is a topical task and that international cooperation in mass information will be fair and successful only in case [as heard] it reflects the interests and needs of all the parties involved on an equal footing.

They also state concrete examples to describe in the book the struggle of the young states, progressive public and journalists' organizations against imperialism in information and show the assistance given to them in this struggle by the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. Joint actions of socialist and developing countries, all democratic forces for a fair information order can make it an important factor in strengthening peace and mutual understanding among nations, a powerful means of improving the international political climate.

ARTICLE REVIEWS BUSH VISIT TO CHINA

LD201705 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 44, Oct 85 pp 10-11

[V. Zubakov article: "The Bush Visit"]

[Text] U.S. Vice-President George Bush was in China on October 13-18 in reply to the visit paid to the U.S. by Chairman Li Xiannian in July of this year. George Bush told newsmen before flying to China that he was going to let the Chinese leaders know that the United States was interested in helping carry out China's modernization programme, and to "demonstrate the broad and increasingly complex and progressive relationship that's developed between China and the United States."

In Beijing the American visitor met with all the top leaders of China -- Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yoabang, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, and others. The vice-president admitted that the American side sought to emphasize American-Chinese "strategic partnership," which manifests itself in "opposition" to the Soviet Union. For its part, the Chinese side reaffirmed that China adheres to an "independent foreign policy." The Premier of the State Council called George Bush's attention to the fact that China favors an end to the arms race and a peaceful settlement of international conflicts and welcomes the Soviet-American summit meeting.

In the course of the negotiations the Chinese leaders spoke highly of the state of relations between the People's Republic of China and the U.S. Zhao Ziyang stressed that thanks to mutual efforts, these relations have stabilized over the past few years and were likely to develop further. Both sides noted that the United States was becoming China's main partner in carrying out its modernization programme. To illustrate the strengthening and broadening of bilateral relations, the U.S. Administration official pointed to the fact that over seven months of this year alone U.S. firms had been issued over 5,600 licences worth a total of $3.6 billion for the sale of technology and knowhow to the People's Republic of China. The volume of bilateral trade will top seven billion dollars this year.

Much attention was paid at the negotiations to international problems. George Bush set forth Washington's approach to the Soviet-American summit meeting, explained basic aspects of the Strategic Defence Initiative which, in his words, had met with a certain misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese leaders.

While noting the progress made in strengthening bilateral ties with the U.S., the Chinese leaders observed that there remained obstacles to the development of these relations, the first of these being the Taiwan question. The United States sells large consignments of arms to the Kuomintang regime. Before this year is out, the total value of these deliveries will reach $760 million. Nevertheless, George Bush tried to convince the Chinese leaders that Washington was keeping its promise gradually to reduce arms sales to Taipei.

Trade and economic relations between the two countries are not without their problems either. Although George Bush was most emphatic about Washington's desire to promote these relations, he was compelled to admit that Chinese-American economic cooperation was marked by certain difficulties. In particular, China expressed its concern over the U.S. tendency to protectionism. The U.S. Congress is known to be discussing a bill the enactment of which may lead to a further reduction in the U.S. import of Chinese textiles which China heavily depends on for its dollar earnings.

On the whole, both sides voiced their satisfaction with the results of the negotiations. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party, noted George Bush's personal contribution to the progress of Chinese-American relations and said that "even despite the obstacles and certain problems between the two countries the changeover from confrontation to the present level of ties marks a serious change in relations between the People's Republic of China and the U.S." In turn, George Bush said that American-Chinese relations had long passed the point where any one problem or sphere of activity could determine the character of these relations.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

LD181348 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 TASS -- Lee Thomas, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has expressed the hope that tomorrow's Soviet-American summit meeting will have a positive effect on the development of relations between the two countries. He was addressing a news conference here today after the completion of the 9th session of the Soviet-American mixed commission for cooperation in environmental protection.

The development of bilateral links in this field which was very important to mankind, Thomas said. had confirmed that it was possible to achieve good results on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The session reviewed the results of work done by the partners over the past six years and found them satisfying. A whole number of joint events have been held over these years, including meetings of working groups, symposiums, seminars, joint experiments, cruises and field expeditions, followed up by the publication of more than 200 scientific papers, monographs and other works. The session adopted a program for stepping up joint efforts next year on 38 scientific and technological projects covering all the eleven problems of cooperation defined in intergovernmental agreements on environmental protection. The next, 10th session of the mixed commission for cooperation in environmental protection will take place in the second half of 1986 in the United States.

MONSANTO COMPANY EXHIBIT OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD190453 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 TASS -- The "Monsanto and Scientific-Tecnological Progress" exhibition has opened here. It is being held by the American Monsanto Company and its European Subsidiary, with the assistance of the Expocentre Association of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry. The exhibition features all areas of the firm's activities. The main attention is paid to boosting efficiency of production and quality of the output. Besides, the visitors will be able to see methods of enhancing efficiency of agricultural production, environmental protection, thrifty use of energy. A significant place at the exhibition is assigned to automation of technological processes, and also waste-free technologies. The Monsanto Company is well-known in the Soviet market not only as a supplier of complete units and chemical industry products but also as a buyer of Soviet chemical semi-finished products. This year, for instance, the firm imports from the USSR not less than 25 million dollars worth of such products.

Cooperation between the firm and Soviet organizations in agriculture is successfully developing, specifically in using minimum soil tillage and ridge technology. It is not ruled out that Monsanto technological processes will be used at Soviet enterprises for production of herbicides, chemicals for the mechanical rubber and tire industry, other products. The exhibition will be on view till November 25.

JURISTS COOPERATE ON URBAN CRIME PREVENTION

LD182158 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 TASS -- "Scientific contacts between jurists of the USSR and the USA on the crime prevention problem in cities, which have been under way for a few years now, brought to light the community of interests and opened up many possibilities for further fruitful cooperation", said Academician Vladimir Kudryavtsev. He made a speech today at the opening of the Soviet-American seminar which is held in line with the accord between the Institute of State and Law (the USSR Academy of Sciences) that he heads, and the U.S. Rutgers University.

This is the second meeting of jurists of the two countries within the framework of the program of the seminar devoted to problems of crime prevention in cities. The first meeting was held in Newark, the state of New Jersey, a year ago.

Academician Kudryavtsev highly appraised the contribution that had been made to the development of bilateral scientific contacts by the head of the Criminal Justice School of the Rutgers University, Professor Gerhard Mueller, who leads the delegation of American jurists now on a visit to Moscow.

Speaking at the opening of the seminar today, Gerhard Mueller expressed satisfaction with the joint work that had been done by criminal law specialists of the two countries. In the course of our meetings, stressed Gerhard Mueller, one witnessed the similarity of the psychological approach from both sides to the study of aspects of crime prevention in cities. This shows that representatives of the countries, different for their political views, social and economic systems, can discuss with benefit common problems and attain results. He said that cooperation between Soviet and American jurists was an example for USSR-USA dialogues in other fields.

Dr of Sciences (law) Sofia Kelina (USSR) delivered at the first meeting the report "Some Contemporary Tendencies of Development of the Criminal Justice System".

The seminar will continue for three days in Moscow and then it will move to Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia (the Soviet Transcaucasian republic), where the jurists of the two countries are to discuss the juvenile delinquency problem.

MOSCOW VIEWS BILATERAL TRADE TIES WITH U.S.

LD200008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1717 GMT 19 Nov 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Now there is a call for an improvement in bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations, especially for strengthening economic links. Over the past few years, the circle of representatives of U.S. business actively favoring the development of relations with the Soviet Union in the economic sphere based on equal rights and mutual benefit, has been growing larger and larger. Our correspondent Vladimir Savchenko interviewed the leaders of two major American companies. I now go over to him.

[Savchenko] Meetings with U.S. business people have been taking place in the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, [GKNT] which has a leading role in developing scientific and technological links with foreign countries.

Fifty U.S. firms have already signed cooperation agreements with the GKNT, including the company Hewlett-Packard. This is what the head manager of the company for links with socialist countries, Anton Polsterer, said:

We signed a cooperation agreement with the GKNT, and opened our representational office in Moscow with the aim of extending to the utmost links with Soviet organizations says Anton Polsterer. We regularly hold seminars in the Soviet Union of specialists in the spheres of electronics and computing science. We actively participate in international exhibitions in Moscow and Leningrad and in other Soviet cities. Jointly with Soviet specialists, we take technical decisions on matters of the application of electronics for telecommunications, for diagnostics in medicine and for scientific investigations. In all these spheres, we have already completed deliveries to the Soviet Union. Here in Moscow, we work in conditions of mutual trust. We believe that the fundamental factor in the business of developing fruitful links is mutual advantage and the orientation toward long-term cooperation, Anton Polsterer stressed in conclusion.

And now about another U.S. firm. The Emhart Corporation is an old partner of Soviet organizations. Even in the twenties, its subsidiary fulfilled a major Soviet order for equipment to produce car tires. And since those days, these links have not been interrupted. The annual turnover of the company with the USSR and other socialist countries makes up to $40 million. The chairman of the board of directors of the Emhart Corporation Mitchell Ford says: We ascribe great significance to the agreement with the GKNT, says Mitchell Ford. Such forms of cooperation bring mutual benefit. We have been convinced of this over the past years, in conducting a joint discussion on questions of increasing the efficiency of production in light industry and the food industry and in car manufacturing.

We have jointly worked out proposals on the modernization of workshops for the production of fashion footwear. The address is: Leningrad, the Skorokhod Association. We prepared another proposal for the Moscow Soviet. It relates to lines for the manufacture of casual footwear for young people. We actively cooperate with specialists of the Moscow Leninist Komsomol Car Works. The subject of this work is the widespread use of plastic components in the production of the new model Moskvich car. We are discussing other projects also with Soviet organizations, the aim of which is to increase the volume of trade, to further cooperation. Many other firms of the United States are also striving to develop economic links with the Soviet Union, Mitchell Ford commented in conclusion. We all hope that positive tendencies will prevail in the relations between the two countries, and that over the years of the new Soviet 5-year plan we will succeed in doubling the volume of mutual trade.

DEPUTIES' LETTER TO CONGRESS ON INDIANS' STATUS

LD151257 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- A group of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. addressed the following message to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress:

Esteemed members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

We are writing to you to express serious concern over the present status of the indigenous population of the U. S. -- Indians. The status that is intolerable both from the human point of view and from the position of international law. There is ample evidence of that. Members of the movement for the civil rights of national minorities in the United States voice of alarm over that matter. Reports prepared by experts from authoritative international organizations dealing with human rights problems speak of it.

U. S. citizens of American Indian descent regularly turn to the United Nations with requests that they be protected from persecution and the threat of physical destruction with which they are constantly faced in the United States. A representative panel of lawyers was set up back in 1979 to check the truthfulness of the facts. Made available to the United Nations by a number of organizations of national minorities in the U. S. about violations of human rights and fundamental liberties of certain categories of American prison inmates on the grounds of their race, economic status and political persuasions. [sentence as received] The panel arrived at the conclusion that such violations indeed take place, citing concrete names of members of the American Indians' movement who fell victim to lawlessness.

Glaring judicial arbitariness is being practised against the courageous fighter for the civil rights of American Indians, Leonard Peltier, whose name has become the symbol of the suffering of the native population of the United States.

Convicted in March-April 1977 in the city of Fargo (North Dakota) on a trumped-card charge, Leonard Peltier was sentenced to two life imprisonments on charges of committing a murder which, as has been convincingly proved by his defence lawyers, he did not commit. Instances of a number of other members of the American Indian movement being dealt with without trial or investigation are known as well.

All these instances are also well known to you, esteemed members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the USA. They are reported, for example, in the American Indians' manifesto which has been delivered to the White House and to the U. S. Congress. The Manifesto pointed out that "a policy of genocide is being pursued" against the native population of the country. U. S. authorities undertake military and paramilitary operations against the American Indians. Prominent leaders of the American Indian movement and of other organizations of the American Indians of the USA, and their tribal chiefs have been imprisoned and are kept in jail.

Congressional records, V. 124, No. 115 H-7461 of July 27, 1978, published the mentioned American Indians manifesto. In a number of issues of the same publication one can come across the published letters of your electorate telling you of the grievous plight of American Indians and calling for the defense of their leaders, including L. Peltier and others. However, the U. S. Congress turns a deaf ear to the demands of the American and world public.

This compels us to draw your attention to the fact that such a status is intolerable, that urgent measures are needed to improve the status of American Indians and deliver their leaders and tribal chiefs from police arbitrariness and unfair trials. How can America call itself a "free and democratic nation", assert that it is an example for other nations as regards democracy, if the policy of genocide against the American Indians is carried on in the U. S.? This is what our electors say at meeting with us, and we cannot but support their views.

This is why we deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. consider it to be our moral duty to urge you American legislators to use your entire authority in order to render effective assistance to the indigenous population of the United States in the exercise of its civil and political rights and liberties. We draw your attention to the fact that the Congress of the United States has not ratified to this date such fundamental documents, worked out by the United Nations, as the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the convention on prevention of the crime of genocide and punishment for it, and that internationally recognized human rights are not honored.

We hope that our message to you concerning the intolerable racial discrimination and fierce persecution to which the U.S. citizens of American Indian descent are subjected will promote its earliest possible constructive solution. We await your communication on the steps you are taking for these ends. Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Mukhamed Asimov, Nikolay Bogolyubov, Tatyana Bokareva, Yuriy Bondarev, Igor Glebov, Georgiy Zhukov, Yuriy Israel, Vladimir Karpov, Zinayvda Kruglova, Sergey Losev, Boris Paton, Zoya Pukhova, Aleksey Chytikov, Boris Chakovskiy.

'HUMAN RIGHTS' PETITION HANDED TO U.S. EMBASSY

LD160011 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- Representatives of the Institute of the International Working Class Movement of the USSR Academy of Sciences on behalf of a large collective of scientists sent a petition to the United States Embassy in the USSR to express profound indignation over gross violations of human rights, civil liberties and trade union rights and freedoms of the working people that continue in the United States.

"We are particularly concerned over the fact that violations of fundamental rights and freedoms of the working people and trade unions sharply increased in the United States in the years when the present administration has been in office. These violations are staged in different form and affect the main political, economic and social conditions of the existence of broad masses of the working people", the document says. "One cannot remain indifferent to the fact that huge material and manpower resources are sacrificed to the insatiable appetites of the military-industrial complex, while the social problems [as received] are being cut more and more every year, and the rights proclaimed by the constitution become fictitious.

Despite all the bombastic promises of the head of the present administration, 8.3 million people were jobless in the United States in October (15 million people, according to the information of the American trade unions), the scientists note. More than three million homeless are to this day denied the right to housing. Nearly 40 million Americans living below the poverty line are denied the right to existence worthy of man. What is the worth of the declarations of human rights proclaimed in the White House for those impoverished people, for those 20 million citizens who, according to the conclusions of Larry Brown's medical research group from Harvard University regularly suffer from hunger? No less indignation is caused by the persecution of those working class organizations that try to do all they can to alleviate the suffering of millions of the working people. Chicago workers fell victim to judiciary and police reprisal 100 years ago for declaring for an eight-hour working day. A veritable war is waged nowadays against trade unions. And those trade unions that are resisting are being dissolved, the way it happened with the Air Traffic Controllers' Union.

"Millions of people in the United States have been discriminated against for reasons of sex, age, property status. Growing concern is caused by the rampage of racism bordering on genocide against Americans with dark skin, also against America's native population, Indians. Tragic is the lot of the fighters against racism, for civil and trade union rights: Black leader John Harris is languishing in jail, the courageous defender of the Indians' rights Leonard Peltier has been condemned for what he has not done, Chicago worker Ruddy Lozano who declared for the observance of rights of the working people was shot dead.

"How can all this go together with the most important international covenants and conventions of the United Nations Organization and ILO in defence of human rights, scientists ask. The practice implemented in the United States is incompatible with international norms. For this reason the United States does not ratify such fundamental documents as the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that has been ratified by 81 states by now. The powerful forces in the United States clearly do not want to have their hands tied. They wish to have an opportunity of arbitrary treatment of human rights, of the rights of broad masses of the working people.

"This practice is causing a growing concern and deep indignation", it is stressed in the petition. "We protest against violations of human rights registered in the United States Constitution, in international convenants and conventions. We protest against administrative, judiciary and police persecution of dissidents, that takes ever more horrible forms, including slaying and bombings, the way it happened in Philadelphia. As scientists who treasure the ideals of domestic freedoms and human rights we insist that the United States leadership should take effective measures to cut short such violations of human rights."

SCIENTISTS' MEETING YIELDS FURTHER COOPERATION

PM201249 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Nov 85 p 3

[V. Mendeleyev article: "Science Calls for Cooperation"]

[Text] Moscow -- "We have valuable experience of cooperation in research into the Moon, Venus, and Mars. This attests to the importance of our scientific contacts and creates the conditions for further deepening cooperation in the interests of science and mankind" -- that was how Professor James Head of Brown University summed up the results of the Soviet-U.S. working meeting on Venusian geology and geochemistry.

The meeting, which was held at the USSR Academy of Sciences V.I. Vernadskiy Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry Institute, is a continuation of previous ties between Soviet and U.S. scientists. Since the U.S. Administration unilaterally decided to end joint research a few years ago these ties have become less extensive. But despite this, they are still of mutual benefit.

"For instance, we asked our American colleagues to conduct a more detailed study of proposed landing sites on Venus for our spacecraft," V. Barsukov, director of the Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said. "The data obtained from them were very useful for us. U.S. scientists also sent us pictures of the surface of Mars and cartographical details. Now that preparations are under way in the United States for an experiment under the Venus research program during which it is planned to obtain detailed pictures of the surface, American scientists are showing great interest in the results obtained with the help of our 'Venera-15' and 'Venera-16' spacecraft."

"The solar system is huge," Prof J. Head continued. "it poses a multitude of complex problems which are almost impossible for one country to solve on its own. Fortunately, the U.S. and Soviet planetary research programs complement each other. For instance, the U.S. Venus research program is based on orbital spacecraft. But Soviet specialists have sent both artificial satellites and descent modules to the planet. The importance of exchanging and comparing the data obtained is obvious.

"But if we are to talk about the future, it seems to me that we can highlight two main spheres of joint research. First, light must be shed on the geological structure of Venus. The debates about it during our working meeting were held not only in the conference hall and laboratories, but in the institute during breaks. Today we have data obtained with the help of the 'Pioneer-Venera,' 'Venera-15,' and 'Venera-16' craft and the Arecibo Observatory radar observations. Various radar systems were used during these experiments and pictures taken at various angles. The results that have been obtained must be compared. In short, science itself demands that we work together. It is no accident that the participants in our working meeting included Don Campbell, director of the Arecibo Radar Astronomy Observatory, and (Peten Gill), scientific leader of radar pictures from the 'Pioneer-Venera' station.

"The second sphere of joint interests is linked with the analysis of scans of the planet's surface. In particular, those obtained with the help of the Soviet 'Venera' stations. We also have experience of work with similar information obtained by 'Viking.' For instance, Doctor of Sciences (Karli) Peters, who also took part in the working meetting, is a leading specialist in the study of geochemical surface features with the help of remote-controlled probes. As you can see, here too the nature of the scientific data and the experience of both sides are mutually complementary."

"As is well known, the Soviet and U.S. research programs are not restricted to Venus," V. Barsukov said. "Our American colleagues, for instance, have embarked on the study of Jupiter, Saturn, and their satellites, which is of immense importance for understanding the history of the entire solar system. On the other hand, Soviet spacecraft are now on course to rendezvous with Halley's Comet and will be the first in history to pass so close to it. Any information obtained during these experiments is of immense importance for all science. From this viewpoint cooperation between Soviet and U.S. scientists is important for all mankind.

"There are various means of scientific contacts," J. Head stressed in conclusion. "One can read specialized literature and exchange scientific works by post. But it should not be forgotten that people make science. And people, needless to say, are different. I believe that personal meetings, exchanges of opinions, and lively discussions about problems are no less important than the study of existing materials. During our joint visits we have learned to understand how each of us thinks and we have recognized how each of us approaches one problem or another. This has done a great deal for all of us from the standpoint of plain human familiarization, through which lies the path to mutual understanding."

"...the exploration of the boundless expanses of space must be a common and joint matter for states," M.S. Gorbachev stressed at his meeting with a delegation from the Congress of Nobel Prize Winners. The results of the working meeting of Soviet and U.S. scientists show that there is a real basis for this."

WHITE HOUSE ACTS TO DEFUSE CRITICISM OF CIA

LD162231 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 16 TASS -- A row has broken out in the USA in connection with the plans of the CIA, which have been made public, aimed at overthrowing the legitimate Government of Libya and destroying its leaders, acts of gangster-type abduction of people.

Patrick Leahy, a leading representative of the Democratic Party in the Senate Special Committee on Intelligence, has charged the CIA with an attempt at "returning the good old days," the newspaper WASHINGTON POST says. P. Leahy implied the time when the espionage and sabotage department acted actually uncontrolled. [sentence as received] Yet when the most outrageous acts of the "knights of cloak and dagger" became known as a result of "major flops in the intelligence field", certain measures were taken to control the CIA's activities under the pressure of indignant public.

Yet under the current administration Langley has been given a free hand in carrying out terrorist and espionage operations in defence of the U.S. imperialist interests.

The fresh exposures have once again reminded that the CIA carefully patronized by the White House impudently violates not only the norms of international law, but also laws of the USA officially banning acts of terrorism. All this has caused noticeable concern in some influential circles of the USA, since thus the CIA helps, in actual act, [as received] expose the Washington administration, which is putting on the robe of a zealot of human rights and law, shamelessly lecturing other countries and peoples.

A manifestation of this concern is the fact that, as the press said, David Durenberger, chairman of the Senate Special Committee, declared for tightening control over the activity of the intelligence department and for barring William Casey, its director, from participation in outlining the foreign policy of the USA. The measures proposed are superficial and do not concern the very essence of CIA's activity.

Yet official Washington is unhappy even about these clearly cosmetic proposals. The White House was in a hurry to take Casey under its protection. A statement was issued saying that President Reagan fully confides in him. In an attempt at bringing down the wave of criticism mounting in the country, the head of the administration announced a "reorganization and strengthening" of the consultative council on foreign intelligence under the President. Characteristically, the "reorganization and strengthening" are being carried out, in particular, through incorporating into the council...rabid supporters of the policy of state terrorism, among them Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. permanent representative to the U.N. and retired Air Force General A. Shriver. Simultaneously, as the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES said, it is planned to reduce sharply the number of senators and congressmen having access to information about CIA's operations.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CHINA

LD211253 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] According to XINHUA news agency, the USSR and China have concluded a number of agreements on economic cooperation. The agreements signed in Beijing cover power, metallurgic, machine, and chemical industries, and transport.

CINEMATOGRAPHERS DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

LD212043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] In accordance with the plan for cultural cooperation between the USSR and the PRC for 1985 a delegation of people active in Soviet cinematic arts arrived in Beijing today at the invitation of the PRC Ministry of Culture. It is headed by Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography. The delegation includes the well-known directors Rostotskiy and Ryazanov.

At the airport the delegation was met by Shi Fangyu, director of the Cinema Bureau of the PRC Ministry of Culture, and people active in the Chinese cinema. Among the welcoming party was Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador in the PRC.

Ding Qiao, vice minister of culture of the PRC, at a reception in honor of the Soviet delegation, expressed satisfaction at the resumption of links between the two countries in the sphere of cinematography and expressed hopes for cooperation between cinematographers of the USSR and the PRC.

PRC WRITERS ASSOCIATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

OW201430 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Soviet writers and members of a delegation from the China Writers Association held a forum in Moscow. Both sides said they would try to widen the scope of writing. The Chinese guests are presently touring various places in the Soviet Union.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA 'CHANGE FOR BETTER'

LD201926 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet writers' newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has published an article about changes in China. Among other things, it points out that in the past few years there has been a change for the better in Soviet-Chinese relations. Trade is growing and there is bigger exchange in the scientific, technical, cultural, and sports fields. Agreements have been signed on building and recontructing a number of enterprises in China with Soviet assistance. Parliamentary contacts have been resumed. Recently an important meeting has been held in New York between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and China. They spoke out for further extending bilateral contacts and that will include continuing a political dialogue.

N. PACIFIC FLIGHT SECURITY AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD221138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1059 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (TASS) -- A tripartite agreement between the regional control centres of Khabarovsk, Anchorage and Tokyo has been signed in Washington on implementing a memorandum agreed on earlier between the USSR, the United States and Japan on an accord increasing the security of flights in the northern Pacific Ocean.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MENGISTU DPRK VISIT

PM211314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communique Published"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Nov -- A joint communique has been published here on the results of the visit to the DPRK by a party-government delegation from Socialist Ethiopia headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and his meetings and talks with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president.

The sides emphasized the importance of rallying the efforts of socialist states, nonaligned countries, and all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues and for strengthening security on the planet. An exceptional role here, they noted, would be played by the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace proposals aimed at significantly reducing nuclear arms arsenals, terminating the arms race on earth, and preventing the militarization of space.

The document expresses total support for the provisions of the final declaration adopted at the conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers held last September in Luanda and contains an appeal to step up the struggle waged by the world public against the reactionary South African regime.

Agreement was reached on the further deepening of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and Socialist Ethiopia in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

SOVIET MINE LAYER FIRES SHOTS IN TSUSHIMA STRAIT

OW220051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0027 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Kitakyushu, Fukuoka Pref., Nov. 22 KYODO -- A Soviet minelayer fired three warning shots in an incident involving a Japanese fishing boat in the Tsushima Strait Thursday night, Maritime Safety Agency officials said Friday.

No damage or casualties were reported from the Aiko Maru, the 8.5-ton fishing boat, which was fishing for yellow tail 30 kilometers northwest of Iki island in the strait.

The officials identified the minelayer as the 2,300-ton, Vycheg with the ship serial number 121.

The Aiko Maru, from Mitsushima on Tsushima Island, was manned by a crew of three. Its skipper was Aiji Higuchi, 53.

The Soviets opened fire when the fishermen tried to untie a rope which coiled around anchor of the minelayer, the officials said. The warship headed north after two Japanese patrol boats reached the scene, they said. The Aiko Maru entered Izuhara port on Tsushima Island early Friday morning.

JAPAN'S MILITARY BUILDUP AIMED AGAINST USSR

PM211105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article written for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by APN correspondent A. Lazarev under the rubric "Dispatch From Tokyo": "Who Needs Militarist Shows"]

[Excerpt] The compilers of Japan's latest 5-year arms program for 1986-1990 have endeavored to get away without reference to a "potential enemy." But the program's very content and the list of forthcoming military purchases unequivocally show that in the foreseeable future the National Defense Directorate leadership will be placing the main emphasis in its activity on preparations for participation in military conflict with the USSR. The planned acquisition in the United States of highly complex radar equipment capable of tracking Soviet ships and aircraft at long distance, the purchase in the upcoming 5-year period of 246 of the most sophisticated tanks, most of which will appear in Hokkaido -- The Japanese island closest to the Soviet Union -- and the plans to deploy missile systems to "block off" the international straits used by Soviet navigators: these are new proofs of the anti-Soviet thrust of current Japanese military doctrine.

Official representatives of the Japanese Government and National Defense Directorate have repeatedly stated that the "potential enemy" concept does not exist for Japan. What such assurances are worth was shown by the Japanese press reports that in fall last year during military exercises on Hokkaido Island training battles were held not between the traditional "blue" and "red" enemies but between the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and the "Soviet Army." It transpires that the 7th Division, stationed in southwest Hokkaido, has a special "notional enemy" subunit as part of its structure. The tanks, armored personnel carriers, and self-propelled antiaircraft guns in the armory of that subunit outwardly imitate models of Soviet military hardware. During the exercises red stars are drawn on their armor plating. The "Soviet tanks" lead attacks against "Self-Defense Forces" positions in accordance with the demands of Soviet military tactics.

Military exercise on Mount Fuji were drawing to close. A 203.2mm self-propelled gun rolled in front of the rostrums on the sprawling field. From one rostrum U.S. officers were jealously observing the team's actions. The point was not even that a 203.2mm weapon capable of firing nuclear charges is entering the Japanese Army's armory from the United States. The Pentagon representatives were excitedly trying to assess how far the Japanese troop subunits are capable of joining in U.S. Army combat operations. Because, under the Pentagon's plans, in the event of military conflict in the Far East the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" are to support any U.S. military adventures.

AFGHANISTAN PROTESTS SHELLING BY IRANIANS

LD181247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agency Report"]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Nov -- As the BAKHTAR agency reports, Iran's charge d'affaires in the DRA was summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry, where he was told that on 4 November of this year Iranian artillery carried out mortar shelling of an Afghan border post in (Sharshari). Two Afghan servicemen were killed and two others were wounded.

On 9 November Iranian artillery shelled the Afghan border post of (Kamane) with rocket shells.

The DRA Foreign Ministry resolutely protests to Iran in this connection and regards its aggressive actions as a flouting of the norms of international law and the principles of good-neighborliness, as well as of existing accords on border questions. The continuation of such actions, which complicate bilateral relations, could have dangerous consequences, the responsibility for which rests entirely with the Iranian side.

KARMAL ON 'ANNIHILATION' OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PM181103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "B. Karmal's Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Nov -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary eouncil, visited the city of Kunduz, where he addressed a rally of working people.

Addressing those present, the Afghan leader stressed that the main task today is the total annihilation of the counterrevolutionary gangs sent into the DRA from abroad and the establishment of peace and tranquillity in the country. "I wish to reaffirm," B. Karmal stated, "that the compatriots who left Afghanistan under the influence of hostile propaganda and who now wish to return home will be received warmly here, will be guaranteed the right to labor and a peaceful life, and will be able to make a contribution to the cause of building a new society in the DRA."

The working people's representatives who spoke at the rally assured B. Karmal that they will spare no effort to implement the goals of the national democratic revolution.

U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM' AGAINST DRA ASSAILED

PM162007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Baykov: "The Dushmans' Patrons"]

[Text] Kabul, Nov -- On the long tables lie neat rows of mortars, grenade launchers, submachineguns, machineguns, rifles, missiles, and antipersonnel and antitank mines. They are exhibits in Kabul's permanent display of weapons captured by Afghan Army soldiers when routing the dushman gangs which come across the frontier. The exhibition is constantly being replenished with new trophies. Most of them are stamped "Made in U.S.A."

The captured weapons are material evidence against those who are backing the dushmans who are supplying them with modern weapons of death.

Evidence against Washington, which, in fact, decided to support Afghan counterrevolution and subversive actions against people's power immediately after the April Revolution in Afghanistan. At first Washington tried its best to conceal U.S. involvement in the armed intervention against the Afghan people and kept its direct assistance to the dushmans top-secret, pretending that it was "humane assistance to refugees," but under the present administration the mask of false innocence has been discarded. Without any shame or disguise U.S. officials at the very highest level are publicly advocating an increase in financial and military aid for the Afghan terrorists. And it must be said that their deeds match their words. First, according to U.S. press reports, in the past year U.S. military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution has more than doubled and in the current year it will reach $280 million. THE WASHINGTON POST admits that by 1985 appropriations for the support of counterrevolution in Afghanistan constituted around 80 percent of money spent by the CIA on "secret operations." And, finally, in April U.S. Congress voted to allocate $15 million in the form of "direct and open aid" for residents of "Afghan refugee camps," that is, actually, to dushmans, thus officially legitimizing U.S. interference in defiance of all international norms in a sovereign state's internal affairs.

It is common knowledge that the main training camps for Afghan counterrevolutionary bandit formations are on Pakistani territory, where U.S. and other foreign instructors school the bandits in their bloody trade. But, as the weekly TIME magazine reported, training camps have also been set up in the United States itself. The DRA security organs have learned that (Azad Bek's) 7-man group recently crossed into Afghanistan having had 9 months' training at one of these camps. According to the instructions from U.S. special services its members have the job of kindling nationalist feelings through propaganda, undermining confidence in people's power, and also organizing sabotage and provocations. New instances of direct U.S. involvement in the war in Afghanistan were cited at a 5 November Kabul press conference for local and foreign journalists.

As has been reported, at the beginning of September four Americans came across from Pakistan into Afghanistan as members of the gang of a certain Mullah (Malang). They posed as doctors and journalists. On 20 September there was a clash over shares of spoils between two gangs -- those of (Malang) and Mullah (Nagib) -- in the district of Shakhwalikot, Qandahar Province. In the ensuing exchanges of fire two of the Americans were killed. (The death of one of them -- C. Thornton, a correspondent for THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC -- was publicly announced in Islamabad by his compatriot, Peter (Shlotter), who had returned to Pakistan in one piece. Local inhabitants handed over the dead Thornton's belongings to DRA security service organs. They included photographic film and a diary. The entries in the diary tell of the author's military training among the dushmans and described the preparations for and commission of a barbaric act -- the destruction of an Afghan airline civil aircraft with 52 people on board in the vicinity of Qandahar using an American-made missile...Two former members of Dushman gangs, who had been taken prisoner -- (Said Kasem) and (Gul Takhman) -- also spoke at the press conference. They said that on instructions from U.S. advisers the bandits had changed into the uniforms of Afghan and Soviet soldiers and had attacked peaceful villages, in particular the village of (Alisangi) in Paktia province. U.S. advisers had filmed the bandits' bloody orgy. So "authentic" movies are being seen on Western relevision about the "atrocities" by government and Soviet forces against Afghan civilians. The facts that have been cited are convincing evidence of the U.S. Administration's involvement in widening the undeclared war in Afghanistan. The United States is directly responsible for the crimes of the dushmans it has nurtured. This is state terrorism in its most cynical and overt form!

GRISHIN DELEGATION VISITS PRAGUE EXHIBITION

LD220027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2147 GMT 21 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast read by Yevgeniy Arbenin]

[Text] Within the framework of the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia, the Moscow delegation headed by Comrade Grishin visited the Prague city committee of the CPCZ, where it met with Comrade Kapek, first secretary of the city committee, and other leading officials of the capital's party organization. An exchange of work experience in the party organizations of Moscow and Prague took place.

The Moscow delegation took part in the opening of the exhibition, "Moscow, the Capital of the USSR," which has been laid out in one of Prague's largest exhibition halls.

A wreath was laid at the monument to Soviet soldiers who fell during the liberation of Czechoslovakia. Wreaths were laid at the Unknown Soldier's Grave and at Klement Gottwald's tomb stone.

HUNGARIAN LOCAL OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM211050 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A group of Hungarian local council workers headed by L. Papp, secretary of state and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Local Council Administration, was in our country 11-16 November.

During talks with the guests at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium questions of improving the activity of soviets of people's deputies and their organs in the light of the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and subsequent plenums were touched upon.

The Hungarian comrades talked about the results of the June elections to the Hungarian National Assembly and local councils and about certain changes in the system for administering the republic's national economy.

In the Moldavian SSR the guests familiarized themselves with the activity of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and rayon, city, village, and rural soviets, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER VISITS BULGARIA

AU212051 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov received a Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Klyuyev, minister of light industry of the USSR. A positive assessment was made of cooperation in the production of consumer goods, and it was stressed that the Long-term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union Until the Year 2000 signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev had created conditions for further great development to be achieved. The possibilities were discussed for utilizing the achievements of scientific progress for the purpose of increasing the variety and raising the quality of consumer goods in order to more fully satisfy the requirements of the population.

POLISH SEJM ELECTION RESULTS ASSESSED

PM201659 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 44, Oct 85 p 8

[I. Trofimova article: "In the Mirror of the Elections"]

[Text] The recent parliamentary elections were a major event in the life of the Polish People's Republic. This time they commanded the special attention of both the country's friends and of its enemies abroad. And understandably, for the October 13 voting returns were to be something of a barometer of the situation in Poland and to furnish answers to a number of vital questions. How had the nation taken the strategic line of the Polish United Workers' Party for the all-out consolidation of socialist achievements? Was the political situation getting back to normal after the severe crisis Poland had experienced only a few years ago? Was the number of those misled by the counter-revolutionary forces and Western propaganda diminishing?

At the same time the economic difficulties that still make themselves felt could affect public attitudes, and this had to be taken into account. The communists made no secret of the fact that no few problems were awaiting solution. As Wojciech Jaruzelski told his electorate, the Party is not afraid of telling the truth, however bitter the truth might be.

Another thing to be borne was that imperialism, which had banked on shaking the foundations of socialism in Poland and weakening its ties with fraternal socialist countries, had not accepted defeat. The Western subversive radio stations intensified their anti-Polish campaign on the eve of the elections. In programmes beamed to Poland they painted the situation in the country in the darkest colours, urged the Poles to boycott the elections and tried to stir the underground counterrevolutionaries into activity.

What stand did most Poles take in these circumstances? The course of the pre-election campaign itself, the Polish leadership has noted, bore witness to a marked enlivenement of the public and political activity of the citizenry and a heightened sense of civic responsibility on their part. All over the country the electors had consultative meetings with the candidates for the Sejm, whose number exceeded by far that of the seats. These meetings gave the working people an opportunity to evaluate the merits of those who were to represent them in the supreme legislative body of the country. The suggestions put forward at the pre-election meetings were studied by electoral conventions which made the relevant changes in the list of candidates leaving two candidates for every seat in the Sejm.

In addition, a list of 50 candidates was put to the national vote. It included prominent party leaders, statesmen, public personalities, scientists, cultural workers and artists.

The election returns demonstrated a tendency towards greater political activity on the part of the population and a heightened awareness of responsibility for the future of the country. The turnout amounted to 78 percent of the total electorate, which exceeds the figure of last year's local elections by over 1,100,000. In some regions the electors were even more active. In Bydgoszcz and Leczno, for instance, the turnouts were as high as nearly 83 and 87 percent, respectively.

The vast majority of the electors went to the polls in performance of their civic duty. The Polish press points out that the calls to boycott the elections to the Sejm. These facts are among the many indications that the political situation in Poland is becoming increasingly stabilized.

Having analyzed the results of the elections, the Political Bureau of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] has stated that the idea of broad sections of society working together to overcome the crisis and to consolidate the socialist development process has gained public recognition. This view is shared by two other parties -- the Democratic Party and the United Peasants' Party. The participation in the elections of a decisive majority, the leaders of the Peasants' Party point out, confirms that the Poles are at one on the cardinal problems and give even stronger support to the programme for the building of a socialist Poland.

The elections backed the PUWP's policy of strengthening in every way Poland's ties with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in all spheres of life, including our common fight for peace. "Together with all socialist countries," the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOCSI wrote, "Poland is making a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Leninist Policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. We realize that the Soviet Union bears the main burden of the struggle for peace. Therefore we attach signal importance to cooperation with the Soviet Union in the international arena."

The Polish people will not allow anyone to interfere in their affairs and dictate to them. This is another conclusion to be drawn from the results of the elections. Those who still try to bring pressure to bear on Poland, to blackmail and impose sanctions on it were given to understand that their plans had failed.

The forthcoming congress of the Polish United Workers Party is to play a decisive role in deepening the processes of socialist development and strengthening Poland's international positions. However, changes for the better in the life of socialist Poland are very much in evidence already today.

BRIEFS

GDR STEEL PLAN -- An intergovernmental agreement has been signed in Moscow on assisting the German Democratic Republic build a major steel plant. It will be turning up to 2,500,000 tonnes of rolled steel a year. The Soviet Union will do the blueprinting and manufacture the equipment. The USSR has helped build many steel plants in the CEMA countries. Today they produce 98 percent of the steel in Bulgaria, a third of all the steel in Hungary, and more than one-half in Poland. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 20 Nov 85 LD]

AKHROMEYEV SEES OFF TURKISH ARMED FORCES CHIEF

PM201227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Army General N. Urug, chief of the Turkish Armed Forces General Staff, who has been paying an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, left for home on 15 November.

The Turkish guest was seen off at the capital's Sheremetyevo airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Colonel General I.A. Gashkov, Admiral N.N. Amelko, Colonel General M.A. Gareyev, Marshal of Armored Troops O.A. Losik, and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The send-off party included O. Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to the USSR; Captain 1st Class (I. Tunaoglu), naval attache at the Turkish Embassy in the USSR; Colonel M. Yukselen, Air Force attache at the Turkish Embassy in the USSR; and Lieutenant Colonel (O. Tufan), military attache at the Turkish Embassy in the USSR.

FINNISH DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE EXPELS CP DISTRICTS

PM201619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent M. Kostikov: "Who Stands to Gain?"]

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Nov -- The other day it was decided here, in accordance with Finnish People's Democratic League (SKDL) Executive Committee recommendations, to expel Finnish Communist Party (SKP) district organizations in Etela-Karjala, Lahti, Tampere, and Turku and Uusimaa districts from the SKDL district organizations. Some leading SKDL figures, in particular its general secretary R. Kakela, have openly declared that similar steps will be taken in the very near future against a number of other organizations of the SKP and of the SKDL itself.

As is known, the SKDL was set up soon after Finland emerged from the war as an organization for cooperation among broad democratic forces protecting the interests of working people and advocating the development of friendly, good-neighborly relations between Finland and the USSR -- an organization that also included the country's Communist Party. It is obvious, therefore, that the expulsion of communist organizations from the SKDL clearly contradicts the fundamental principles of the league's activity.

As the local press notes, this kind of action reflects the line of a certain section of the present SKP leadership aimed at splitting the party and the entire people's democratic movement and cutting off from the party those organizations which most consistently advocate maintaining its class, Marxist-Leninist, internationalist character and depriving them of the chance to participate in 1987 in the next parliamentary elections within the framework of a single SKDL election bloc. It is believed here that this would result in a substantial reduction of Communist representation in the parliament and weaken communists' influence in the country's political and social life. It is worth noting that this is what right-wing forces in Finland and abroad are trying hard to achieve.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT

JN210813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0758 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Nov (INA) -- Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and his delegation returned to Baghdad at dawn today after a week-long visit to the Soviet Union. During his visit, the minister held talks with the Soviet side on cooperation and the exchange of expertise in the field of oil. He also learned about Soviet advances and technological development in the oil field.

The delegation comprised Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Muhsin Hasan 'Alwan and a number of oil experts.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS DFLP DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM211030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] headed by its Secretary General, N. Hawatimah, was in the Soviet Union 11 through 18 November at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. The delegation comprised Y. 'abd Rabbuh, deputy secretary general of the DFLP; and 'Abd al-Karim Hamad, member of the DFLP Politburo.

During the meetings and talks which were held with the delegation at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the AUCCTU, and the PRAVDA editorial office, the Palestinian figures gave briefings on the DFLP's efforts to restore the unity of the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement on an anti-imperialist and patriotic basis in alliance with Arab progressive forces, along the road of opposing capitulationist plans in the spirit of Camp David. The guests spoke of the Palestinian people's courageous struggle against Israeli occupation on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and of the resolve of Palestinian patriots to rebuff imperialist and Zionist schemes.

Representatives of Soviet society reaffirmed Soviet people's unswerving solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the implementation of their inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The conviction was expressed that the rapid restoration of the unity of Palestinian ranks on an anti-imperialist basis would be an important factor for success in the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to implement their national aspirations.

The Palestinian delegation expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their principled and consistent support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The DFLP delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee international section.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

PM211310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Syrian Ba'th Party, a delegation of that party's officials, headed by (V. Osman), secretary of the Latakia Province Syrian Ba'th Party Regional Committee, was in the Soviet Union 12-19 November.

The Syrian guests were received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section and visited the Chechen-Ingush ASSR. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in party organizational work and the life of the Soviet people.

Before returning to Syria the Ba'th Party officials visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid flowers there.

SOVIET-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP WEEK CELEBRATED

JN211351 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1228 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov (SANA) -- The Soviet social organizations held a big celebration at the House of Friendship in Moscow last night to mark the beginning of Soviet-Syrian friendship week in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Dr Tawfiq Hassun, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee; Muhammad 'Ali Al-Halabi, Syria's ambassador in Moscow; and a large number of guests attended the celebration.

Boris Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member, delivered a speech praising Syria's prominent militant role in confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots and schemes against the Middle East. He said that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, pursues a firm, principled, and progressive policy, adopts a firm stand in defending Arab interests and rights, and valiantly resists all the conspiracies being hatched by the imperialist and Zionist forces with the aim of subjugating the Arabs to their hegemony.

Comrade Hassun delivered a speech explaining the latest developments in the Middle East situation stressing the firmness of Syria's stand on the Arab nation's vital and fateful causes, headed by the liberation of the occupied territories and regaining of the Palestinian people's national, legitimate rights.

Comrade Hassun praised the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives including its proposals on the convening of an international Middle East conference as well as its serious endeavor to consolidate peace, stop the nuclear danger, and to avert mankind from disaster.

To end the celebration, an evening of songs and dances was presented by the Umayyah folklore group.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW LEBANESE AMBASSADOR

LD212228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Rab'ah Haydar, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Comrade Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, a friendly conversation between Comrade Kuznetsov and Haydar took place with the participation of Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade Stukalin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

JORDAN'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY, MIDEAST ROLE CITED

PM201209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Konstantinov article under the rubric "14 November Is Jordanian National Day": "Near East Intersection"]

[Text] Once visited, Jordan is hard to forget. It is an unusual country. On the comparatively small territory of that state you are faced with terrible expanses of desert, fertile valleys, and picturesque mountains. In the west is the lifeless Dead Sea and in the south the Red Sea, which from the viewpoint of abundance of wonderful fish can be called a world aquarium.

Jordan is one of the most ancient countries of West Asia. By virtue of its advantageous geographical position it was for many centuries at the intersection of the trade communications, military campaigns, and mass migrations of the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Sumerians, Phoenicians, Persians, and Romans. It is a museum of a country, where the richest monuments of many ancient civilizations are preserved. A special place in Jirdan's history is occupied by the ancient Arab state of the Nabataeans, with its capital in Petra, which even against the background of the Near East's unique wealth of ancient monuments is one of the most majestic manmade achievements of mankind's architectural genius.

At the same time Jordan is one of our planet's young states. It gained genuine independence after Britain, which held undivided sway in that country, yielded to the crushing blows of the peoples' anticolonial movement and was forced to renounce its mandate on Jordanian territory.

But even after that the country's destiny did not take shape easily. Its people, like indeed other Arab peoples, have for several decades now been waging a struggle against Israel's U.S.-spurred expansionist course. Several wars and the threat of new attacks from the Israeli military combine to force the Jordanian people and all Arabs to channel a considerable proportion of their resources and means into resisting Tel Aviv's aggression and divert their efforts from peaceful labor and the development of the national economy, that is, from a sphere where much still remains to be done.

And now shots are being fired, blood is being shed, and neocolonial intrigues are being woven in the Near East. The Israeli aggressors are reluctant to renounce their claims on their Arab neighbors, are frustrating the Palestinian people's exercise of their legitimate rights, including their right to create their own independent state, and are building militarized settlements on lands belonging to Arabs.

By virtue of the established circumstances Jordan plays a considerable role in Near East affairs. Tel Aviv and its overseas guardians are striving to impose a separate deal arising from the Camp David strategy on this state and on the other Arab countries. The pospects for the development of the Near East situation as a whole will depend to a considerable degree on how firmly and consistently Jordan pursues its line of resistance to the American-Israeli plans and how closely it cooperates in this with the other Arab states.

Jordan is playing an increasingly active role in the international arena. It takes an active part in the Nonaligned Movement. Its contribution to UN activity is also notable. Amman expresses alarm about the growing tension in the world and supports the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, averting nuclear war, using space for peaceful purposes only, and generally improving the international atmosphere.

Since 1963, when diplomatic relations between the USSR and Jordan were established, our bilateral ties have developed fruitfully. King Husayn has visited the Soviet Union on more than one occasion and reciprocal visits by various delegations have become regular occurrences. A whole range of important agreements, including agreements on scientific, cultural, technical, and economic cooperation and on trade exchange, tourism, and air communications, have been concluded between the Soviet Union and Jordan and are being successfully implemented. A large number of Jordanian citizens have been educated and are now studying in the Soviet Union. Friendship societies are carrying out active work to bring to two peoples closer. Friendship weeks held alternately in the Soviet Union and Jordan have become traditional. In particular, a Jordan-USSR Friendship Week is currently being held in Amman and other Jordanian cities, with a major cultural program as part of it. Useful contacts are being maintained between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Royal Jordanian Scientific Society, and sporting links are developing.

On Jordan's national holiday, Soviet people wish the Jordanian people prosperity and successes in the struggle against Israeli aggression and for the restoration of a just peace and stability in the region.

ARAB COUNTRIES SAID 'TURNING TOWARD' USSR

LD220056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The people of the Near East are following the meeting in Geneva intently and in hope. They, as other peoples of the world, are deeply interested in an end to the arms race, a relaxation in international tension, and in a settlement of the regional conflicts taking place here.

Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League has stated: It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the two great powers in the matter of solving the Near East crisis and establishing peace in the Persian Gulf area. We hope, Klibi said, that attention will be paid to these problems at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

An understanding of Moscow's positive role in efforts aimed at an end to the Near East conflict and the war in the Persian Gulf zone is growing in the Arab world. The United States' policy in the Near East, the Tunisian newspaper ASSABAH notes, is obviosuly serving Israel's interests. This was clearly shown during the Israeli Air Force's piratical raid on suburbs of the Tunisian capital.

This is why those Arab countries that have traditionally been considered the West's friends and that have had their fill of Washington's imperialist policy are turning toward the Soviet Union and are establishing diplomatic relations with it, thereby stressing their disagreement with the White House's course in this region. ASSABAH newspaper emphasizes.

The other day the Soviet Union and the United Arab Emirates reached an agreement on exchanging diplomatic relations at embassy level. An analogous accord was reached earlier between the USSR and Oman. And so, already four Arab states in the area of the Persian Gulf have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union: they are Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. Other countries in this region are also speaking in favor of establishing official relations with Moscow; a region which the United States, without any political grounds and in defiance of the sovereignty of the states situated there, has declared to be a zone of its vital interests.

The imperial ambitions of the United States and other Western countries have heated up the atmosphere in the region.

The waters of the Persian Gulf are being furrowed by an armada of NATO vessels. The Pentagon has created rapid deployment forces to seize oil deposits and to control the oil straits. At the same time, Western propaganda is intimidating the inhabitants of the Persian Gulf area with the Soviet military threat, and is spreading cock-and-bull stories about Moscow's imaginary hostility to Islamic countries. The main aim of U. S. diplomacy in the Persian Gulf zone, THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper wrote recently, consists in averting a rapprochement between the Soviet Union and the oil-producing Arab countries. More than once I have had occasion to visit various states in the Persian Gulf, including the United Arab Emirates. When I arrived there for the first time 13 years ago, there could not even be talk of establishing diplomatic relations. Seven small princedoms, rich in oil, had just achieved independence and created a federal state. The Arab Emirates occupy an exclusively important strategic position on the south coast of the Strait of Hormuz, through which the flow of oil goes to world markets.

I remember arriving in Abu Dhabi as an observer at a conference of Arab radio broadcasting and television companies; I had come without a visa. At the international airport of the emirates' capital, British officials were still in charge. They took a look at my red hammer and sickle passport, and as I had an invitation from the Ministry of Information, they were forced to fill in permission to enter the country on a separate piece of paper. That is how a Soviet citizen came to be for the first time in the Arabian principalities, which in London they called the golden gateway to India. Hazy ideas about our country and its policy were current not only among the ordinary inhabitants, but even among the educated princes of the royal family whom I met, owing to the refined anti-Soviet propaganda from the West.

These ideas have now been smashed to smithereens, and in the United Arab Emirates and in other countries in this area, the Soviet Union's positive role in the Near East is highly estimated. Neither London nor Washington can intimidate the Arabs any longer with ill-intentioned inventions about Moscow's machinations against Islamic countries and forged documents about Soviet plans for an intervention in the Gulf area. The Soviet Union, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-KHALI wrote the other day, occupies a firm position which gives a guarantee for the security of the states in the Persian Gulf, hinders hostile imperialist interference in the affairs of that region, and the decision of the United Arab Emirates to exchange embassies with Moscow, adopted on the eve of the Soviet-U. S. summit meeting, the newspaper stressed, has a special meaning.

PONOMAREV, RAZUMOVSKIY MEET ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

OW210555 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0040 GMT 21 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ponomarev and Razumovskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, have met, at the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, headed by Legese Asfaw, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee.

The Ethiopian friends were informed about preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at averting the threat of a thermonuclear war and at preserving peace. The Ethiopian side highly assessed the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and other precongress documents and stressed their international significance.

The meeting passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

PM201653 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Mozambique"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Mozambique armed forces headed by Lieutenant General A. Panguene, secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee, deputy national defense minister, and national political commissioner of the Mozambique armed forces, visited the Soviet Union from 9 through 14 November at the invitation of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation members had talks at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on questions of the content and organization of party political work, visited the "Vystrel" Higher Officers' Courses named for Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov, and also visited the Red Banner Belorussian Military District.

The delegation was received by A.T. Kuzmin secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation was received by Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other responsible workers of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA SENDS GOSR GREETINGS MESSAGE

PM191605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Esteemed Comrade General Secretary!

On behalf of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Central Committee and on behalf of the laboring, oppressed, but fighting people of Namibia, I express our warmest fraternal congratulations and revolutionary greetings to you, Comrade General Secretary, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the government, and the entire revolutionary Soviet people of the Land of Lenin on the 68th anniversary of the outstanding victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, accomplished on 25 October (7 November) 1917, was a radical turning point in the history of mankind, and its result was the creation in Soviet Russia of a socialist society which proclaimed as its first law the Decree on Peace; the revolution marked the start of the era of the revolutionary shift from capitalism to socialism.

Having overthrown the power of the exploiters and oppressors and effected the economic, social, and political liberation of the people, the Great October Socialist Revolution exerted a key influence on the development of world history and activated the international workers' movement; it awakened the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries; it opened up new prospects for national liberation movements and inspired them to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, foreign domination and man's exploitation of man.

True to the course and principles of the founders of scientific socialism -- Marx, Engels, and Lenin -- the Soviet Union became the bulwark of countries and peoples struggling for freedom, independence, and social progress. The experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution exerted an inspiring influence on countries and peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, fascism, and racism on our planet.

The struggle against socialism's enemies has been and remains bitter. The aggressive forces of colonialism and imperialism continue to threaten the socialist community countries with the unleashing of a nuclear war, and now even "star wars," while the socialist countries, as though providing a counterweight to them, pursue a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence, and happiness for all nations.

We fully support the important initiatives and positive proposals put forward by you, Comrade General Secretary, to the U.S. Government and its allies on a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, the immediate cessation of the militarization of space, and the elimination of the danger of outbreaks of "star wars" with a view to averting a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring peace, detente, and disarmament.

Two weeks ago, at the UN General Assembly session, Ronald Reagan delivered a speech in which he noted that during the upcoming U.S.-Soviet talks this month in Geneva, not only questions of reducing nuclear armaments, but also other "regional disputes" will be discussed. According to Mr Reagan, the situations in Nicaragua, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Angola, and Ethiopia are such "conflicts problems." Such an approach to the talks on Mr Reagan's part is strange and unrealistic. After all, these countries are free, independent, sovereign states.

The truth from which Mr Reagan is trying to avert his gaze is the prevailing colonial situation in Namibia and the situations in South Africa and the Near East, where people are being brutally killed in cold blood every day like wild animals, and this is being done with the full blessing and with the support of that same Mr. Reagan.

SWAPO resolutely condemns these barbarous and shameful actions. The situation in Namibia and South Africa remains tense and highly explosive. Despite the draconian repressive laws and acts and despite outright murder and the reprisals against the innocent civilian populations of our two countries aimed at suppressing the movements of the masses, the peoples of Namibia and South Africa -- guided by their vanguard, the national liberation movements of SWAPO and the African National Congress -- are close rallied and are steadfastly and firmly waging a liberation struggle against the racist Pretoria regime.

The fact that the Soviet Union, which has always been a sincere and reliable ally and friend of peoples fighting for their freedom, national independence, and socioeconomic progress, continues to provide us with all-around assistance is a great support for us.

On this important and historic day, SWAPO joins with all communist, socialist, and workers' parties and with progressive and democratic forces throughout the world in sincerely and cordially congratulating the CPSU Central Committee, the government, and the entire Soviet people, who are today celebrating joyfully, proudly, and with a sense of their own dignity the 68th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We greet you, Comrades.

I would like to take this opportunity to express to you again, Comrade General Secretary, a special sentiment of profound respect. Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the Soviet and Namibian peoples, solidarity, and friendship! Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO.

ANC'S MBEKI ON 'UNITED FRONT' AGAINST APARTHEID

PM201151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Interview with African National Congress National Executive Committee member Tabo Mbeki by correspondents F. Tarasov and I. Tarutin: "Victory Will Come"; first graf is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] An African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) delegation headed by Tabo Mbeki, member of the ANC National Executive Committee, has been in the Soviet Union. In conversation with PRAVDA correspondents F. Tarasov and I. Tarutin, Tabo Mbeki said:

The unrest increased in a month and spread throughout the country. It was in these conditions that the ANC came out with the slogan: "Make South Africa ungovernable, deprive the regime of the ability to act." And it must be said that this is succeeding. In many places we are destroying the machinery of apartheid and are becoming masters of the situation. For example, of the 35 townships -- local organs of powers set up by the racists in African suburbs -- only 3 remain. The rest have been broken up by the people and administration in the settlements taken over. We are setting the task of strengthening resistance in rural areas as well. Peasant revolts have become more frequent. African agricultural workers have been burning their implements and refusing to break their backs for white farmers.

In short, all strata of the population are involved in the struggle: urban and rural proletariat, intelligentsia, petite bourgeoisie, and students. At the same time, the ANC militant wing -- "Umkhonto we Sizwe" ("Spear of the Nation") is stepping up its assaults. At the ANC National Consultative Conference in the summer it was decided to intensify armed action and extend it to white areas.

The white community is split. Some are beginning to realize that apartheid is doomed and that they must accommodate the oppressed majority. Various circles have begun to seek contacts with the ANC, the leading force of the liberation movement, aware that without its participation real peace talks are impossible. We had meetings with representatives of South African industrial circles and then with a delegation from the opposition Progressive Federal Party.

Young people are reluctant to serve in any army fighting against the people. Some 30 percent of draftees have refused to perform active military service. Our task is to bring together all the opponents of apartheid in a united front, enlist as many as possible on the side of the national liberation movement, and isolate the most reactionary groupings of out-and-out racists. We have constantly emphasized that it is not blacks fighting whites in South Africa, but democratic forces fighting reaction.

The situation in the country is currently characterized by acute polarization of forces. The authorities, of course, are trying to find moderate elements among patriots who are prepared to do a deal with them. But it is a matter of being on the side of the people or on the side of the regime. A revolutionary situation is taking shape in South Africa, T. Mbeki said in conclusion. People are now confident that apartheid can be ended. Victory will come.

TRADE ENVOY OUTLINES RELATIONS WITH ANGOLA

PM191548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Nikonov dispatch: "Angola: Crossing the Zambezi in an Ural Truck"]

[Text] Luanda -- Soviet Union Day has opened at FILDA-85, the second international fair of its kind to be held here. Visitors to the exhibition pavilion are showing great interest in the numerous exhibits from Soviet foreign trade organizations.

At the open stand Angolans are gathering mostly around the Soviet trucks with high cross-country capability. That is not surprising. The Ural and Kama trucks have performed well in off-road conditions in savannah and forest. "In identical Ural trucks," a visitor to the fair said, "our team forded the River Zambezi in the Cazombo Hills area without problems."

"Soviet trade ties with Angola are stable in character and show a trend toward further development, above all in the export of Soviet machinery and equipment and other goods required for the development of the Angolan economy," V.P. Smyslov, USSR trade representative in Angola, said. "Soviet foreign trade organizations, " Vladimir Pavlovich went on, "do not just supply Angola with various kinds of equipment but also show concern to train the Angolan cadres into whose hands the equipment goes. We have trained in all around 4,000 auto mechanics, machine operators, and other specialists. Constant attention is also paid to the technical servicing of Soviet machinery. There is every reason for thinking that Soviet-Angolan trade ties will further develop in the next 5-year period."

USSR PARTICIPATES IN PERU'S PACIFIC FAIR

PM201115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent S. Svistunov dispatch under the general heading "Fairs": "In Lima"]

[Text] The 16th Pacific International Fair, one of the largest on the American continent, has opened here. The Soviet Union is taking an active part in it.

"The main task of the current exhibition," the director of the Soviet pavilion told your correspondent, "is to provide a graphic illustration of the Soviet economy's export potential and in the example of the Uzbek SSR, which has its own section, the successes of the Soviet Union's nationalities policy."

A Soviet national day was held at the fair yesterday.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

PM211124 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Nov 85 p 15

["100 Years Later. Interview With Dante Caputo, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Argentina" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction; date of interview not specified]

[Text] Dante Caputo, foreign minister of the Republic of Argentina, received LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Vladimir Vesenskiy and TASS correspondent Isidoro Gilbert in Buenos Aires, and answered their questions.

Question: Mr Minister, it has been 100 years since diplomatic and trade relations were established between Russia and Argentina. This occasion provides an opportunity to look back over the history of our countries' relations.

Answer: The beginning of bilateral relations was marked in 1885 by the appointment of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Aleksandr Ionin as Russia's envoy to the Republic of Argentina. These relations were consolidated in 1888, when Carlos Calvo was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to Russia. The post occupied by that eminent international law expert was subsequently held by such outstanding figures as Lucio V. Mancilla, Vincente Jimenez de Quesada, and Martin Garcia (Merou). A major figure has to be added to this list, that of Dr Indalesio Gomez, whose name was subsequently linked with the preparation of President Roque Saenz Rena's electoral law in Congress. It was thanks to this law that a political party truly supported and elected by the majority of Argentines came to power for the first time. The fact that such a major and influential politician represented our country in Russia indicates the interest with which people in Argentina have viewed relations with your country.

Russian representatives in Buenos Aires (heads of diplomatic missions) supported Argentina's demands in connection with the seizure of the Malvinas Islands by the British. They were also concerned with the development of economic relations between our countries, particularly in agriculture.

In 1927, for example, President Alvear's government gave permission to the Soviet joint-stock company Yuzhamtorg, which was operating in Latin America, to open a branch in Buenos Aires.

The particular attention which Argentina paid to bilateral economic ties from the very beginning was given a new boost in 1946 with the restoration of diplomatic, consular, and commercial relations between our countries. They were further strengthened on the basis of various agreements on trade, scientific and technical cooperation, culture, and sports exchanges.

Argentina's refusal to join in the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union proclaimed by the United States in January 1980 was an important feature of the development of these relations. We continued to honor our obligations stemming from commercial international contracts. As a result of this, an agreement on grain and meat deliveries to the Soviet Union was signed in 1980-81.

Argentine and Soviet positions in the international policy sphere coincide on the most diverse issues of major importance. Our country is grateful for the traditional assistance given by the Soviet Union in the United Nations by supporting the resolutions on the need for peaceful settlement of the sovereignty dispute regarding the issue of the Malvinas Islands. Nor can we fail to express our satisfaction with the repeated statements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he has voiced ideas coinciding with the spirit of the Delhi Declaration signed by Argentina together with the other members of the Group of Six. Finally, there is the subject of Antarctica. Argentina and the Soviet Union are interested in ensuring that the 1959 Antarctica Treaty remains in force and that cooperation between our countries takes the specific form of Antarctic expeditions and joint scientific research.

Question: The present Argentine Government, like perhaps few others in history, is legitimately participating in the solution of the most urgent international problems and in activity in defense of peace. Argentina condemns the attempt to turn the Malvinas Islands into a zone of military confrontation. This is indicated by Dr Raul Alfonsin's participation in the Delhi and Athens forums and in the preparation and adoption of important documents there. We would like to ask you to dwell on these aspects of Argentine foreign policy and give us your opinion on the problems connected with Argentina's foreign debt.

Answer: The people of the world are eager for a future that is marked not just by the absence of wars and conflicts. They want to live so that they can enjoy the peace which is an essential condition for the attainment and establishment of individual rights. Without a guarantee of life, the efforts aimed at the improvement of material conditions will be incomplete and limited.

We want a fair and stable international order without the distortions resulting from the policy of strength and without the distortions with which the purely commercial view of economic (financial) relations is fraught. The better world which we desire demands a "new consensus for development. It is a world which will make mutually advantageous exchange possible and will help to boost the well-being of the peoples.

The means and forms for achieving this better world are still the same: termination of the arms race and in particular the nuclear arms race, and implementation of the right to independence of peoples under colonial domination or foreign occupation. The right to territorial integrity, socioeconomic development, and peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts between states via dialogues and talks.

For their part, the industrial countries must show an awareness of their responsibility and pledge to take positive steps to find a solution to the present crisis linked with foreign debt. This is the essence of the appeal by the 11 Latin American countries which formed the Cartagena Group, and of the document they signed in June 1984.

Our development will be seriously endangered if the riches created by the people's efforts are swallowed by interest payments on debts. It is demanded that we take measures to put our economies in order and we are offered a program. In order to be successful, however, this program, which demands savings and additional efforts from us, must also give us an opportunity for development and greater prosperity.

Thus, the question of development funds now acquires a clearly political complexion. The final strengthening of our democratic regimes depends on whether we receive these development resources or not.

We must urgently find a solution which, on the one hand, will meet our common needs and, on the other hand, will make it possible to find a way out of this extremely hard economic situation.

Question: Today we are witnessing how Argentina's democratic government is trying to restore sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands by peaceful means, via talks. What is the development of events and what are the prospects?

Answer: President Alfonsin declared some time ago. "...what really must be completely set aside is war.... I have said this repeatedly...this is a pledge I have given to my own people and to the whole world. This is a question not only of attitudes to a specific problem but also of a priciple by which I have been guided all my life."

Argentina's Government considers that talks alone are the correct way to resolve our conflict with Great Britain, despite the fact that the present British Government is showing intransigence. Nonetheless, we have the impression that public opinion in the United Kingdom is inclining toward a settlement of the conflict via talks, as declared at a recent meeting with President Alfonsin by Mr Kinnock and Mr Steel, leaders of Britain's opposition parties. We are persistently following this path, relying on the assistance of the United Nations and those countries which have traditionally supported us. We are profoundly grateful to these countries, and particularly to the Soviet Union.

Question: Mr Minister, as far as we know, you may be going to visit the Soviet Union. What will be the visit's purpose, and will it affect our future bilateral relations?

Answer: I will speak briefly and clearly about the visit's purpose. It is primarily in line with our government's intention to strengthen and deepen the bilateral relations of mutual understanding between the two countries. In this respect our relations are a graphic example of the obvious potential for coordinated joint actions, despite the differences existing in the political systems of the two countries.

From the economic viewpoint, the strengthening of relations will make it possible to expand the opportunities for trade exchanges. Speaking of prospects, I understand that they are good and I believe that the governments of our two countries must take advantage of the opportunities that exist. At the same time, I have to admit that our foreign debt limits the country's import potential, and thus the discovery of appropriate ways to make decisions on the basis of mutual advantage will depend on our government's inventiveness. From the political viewpoint, I am confident that the coincidence of views on international problems will be more complete. And finally, culture and science present equally important aspects. Not all opportunities have been tapped yet, and favorable prospects still exist. The elaboration of new cultural agreements is presently at the concluding stage, and I am confident that they will provide a good basis for the expansion of cultural exchanges between the USSR and Argentina. As regards science, I would like to note that a commission for science and technology is working simultaneously with the "mixed commission," and it has been instructed to study all issues involving cooperation in this sphere. Its activity is already yielding fruit.

HAVANA FORUMS PROJECT CUBA'S INCREASED PRESTIGE

PM211320 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yevg. Bay "International Notes": "Cuba's Positions Are Strengthening"]

[Text] Havana [no date given] -- After the Havana Latin American forums on questions of foreign debt, which aroused enormous interest on the continent, the city on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico has been the site of important summit talks.

Within a short time the island has been visited by six heads of state and government of foreign countries. Friendly visits were paid to Havana by the President of Tanzania, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, the president of Zambia, the president of Sri Lanka, the prime minister of India, and the president of the People's Republic of Angola. Under the conditions of the continuing blockage of Cuba by the United States, the regional press was fully justified in describing these visits as a disply of political independence by developing countries rejecting Washington's pressure.

The bilateral talks reaffirmed the firm bonds of solidarity linking the Caribbean island with African states which are constant targets of aggressive actions by South Africa's racist regime and by imperialist mercenaries. The leaders of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola assessed highly Cuba's international support for and solidarity with peoples on the African continent. It is a question of gratitude not only for the Cuban military aid, which the enemies of the Cuban revolution deliberately exaggerate, totally distorting its objectives and essence, but also for the assistance given by Cuba to young African states in the setting up and strengthening of their national education and public health, in the construction industry, and in agriculture.

One of the main subjects of discussion in Havana was the tense situation prevailing in the south of the African continent through the fault of the South African racists and their mentors from the United States. The participants in the talks severely condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's aggressive actions against the "Frontline" States, and leveled sharp criticism against the U.S. policy of so-called "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria authorities.

Attention at the talks focused on questions concerning the foreign indebtedness of developing countries. It is impossible not to notice the change in the actual approach to the problem -- which Cuba in fact raised way back at the Delhi conference of heads of state of the nonaligned countries, shown by leaders of the majority of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America -- from a certain restraint in response to Fidel Castro's proposal to cancel foreign debts to total support for the thesis about the need to resolve this problem politically, without damaging the states' development.

This fall is noteworthy not only because of the large number of summit meetings held. The resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Uruguay, broken off by Montevideo under U.S. pressure 21 years ago, was announced in the middle of the month.

Washington's attempts to maintain its policy of isolating Cuba in the Western hemisphere and to subject it to military pressure by resorting to blatant provocations and threats appear pitiful against this background. Here are just two examples: The Reagan administration announced in October its ban on the issue of entry visas to U.S. territory to Cuban Communist Party and state representatives; a few weeks later Washington committed yet another act of provocation against Havana; a U.S. spy plane violated Cuba's airspace and twice overflew the island.

Unwilling to take into account the realities of today and the changed situation on the continent, the United States resorts time and again to strong-arm pressure methods, which were rejected by history a long time ago. The result is logical: By attempting to blockade Cuba, the United States is only widening the gap separating it from its southern neighbors.

SECOND PART OF CHILEAN FPMR LEADER INTERVIEW

PY211415 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 15 Nov 85

["Other portions" of an interview granted to journalist (Carlos Garatz) by unidentified Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, FPMR, leader broadcast on 9 November by Swedish Domestic Service in Spanish -- read by announcers]

[Text] (Garatz) "The FPMR is not the only political-military organization operating in Chile. What are the main characteristics of the FPMR"?

[FPMR leader] Our organization appeared when the crisis within the Chilean dictatorship worsened. The opposition has adopted the traditional methods of struggle, filling the political vacuum left by the dictatorship and taking advantage of the social movement's gains. We can say that the opposition operates within the range of what is permitted.

We believe this is too limited. It is necessary to disregard this restriction in order to give a military answer to the repressive actions. When we say military answer, we are talking about self-defensive actions, attacks against the enemy, and psychological action to strengthen the people's morale in their struggle against the dictatorship.

[Garatz] Is the FPMR the armed branch of the Communist Party?

[FPMR leader] This is what the media has said based on official reports released by the dictatorship. According to our own definition, we are the armed branch of the Chilean people. We are not the armed branch of the Communist Party. Our ranks include members of various political ideologies, as well as members who do not belong to any party. Therefore, I reiterate that we are not the armed branch of the Communist Party but of the Chilean people.

[Garatz] Since 1983, the movement that opposes Pinochet has rapidly expanded. Even some sectors within the regime and the Armed Forces have supported a transition to democracy. Taking into account that the FPMR actions may be considered as evidence that terrorism still exists in Chile and that the Armed Forces must close their ranks to face it. Do you not believe that the FPMR actions can actually serve the objective of Pinochet?

[FPMR leader] Pinochet has used all kinds of adjectives to refer to those who oppose his antipatriotic policy. He has charged that we are terrorists, communists, antipatriotic, etc. However, we cannot fail to consider the Chilean situation from a general viewpoint. The FPMR appeared when it became necessary to give a different answer to the dictatorship action. It is logical that the regime should charge that we are instigating violence in Chile. Yet violence has existed for a long time. We believe the people should defend themselves and take offensive action on all fronts.

[Garatz] I would like to raise an issue which has nothing to do with the accusations by Pinochet but with the opposition to Pinochet. It is evident that major opposition sectors condemn the violent methods of the FPMR.

[FPMR leader] Beyond all doubt, within the opposition there are sectors that want to show good conduct to that authoritarian father, Captain General Pinochet. However, those sectors are following the wrong path in their attempt to show good conduct to the dictatorship. They are also disqualifying other democrats and partriots who combat it. Yet I would like to add that our basic training deals with the execution of actions against economic and military targets of the dictatorship, avoiding casualties among innocent people.

[Garatz] And let us now consider the FPMR strategy. [Words indistinct] those armed actions as the beginning of a popular struggle? [Words indistinct] as a confrontation between the FPMR and the Chilean Armed Forces?

[FPMR leader] Our strategy is aimed at national rebellion, (?that is), at a generalized uprising by the Chilean people against the shameful situation they are enduring. Therefore, we have decided that it is essential for the masses to participate. This includes armed and non-armed participation. We are not endorsing a prolonged popular struggle or any other type of struggle seen in other countries because the social and political conditions prevailing in Chile are different.

[Garatz] What does the FPMR think about the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy?

[FPMR leader] In our opinion the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy is an important step forward by the opposition forces and an element of the political situation the country is going through.

However, the absence of important forces, social and political sectors that are not represented in the National Accord, must also be stressed. And, although the National Accord represents a step forward it does not include, for example, punishment of those who are responsible for the situation in the country now.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES KALININ COTTON COMBINE

PM210950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "More Quality Goods For the People"]

[Text] Kalinin, 16 Nov -- Light industry workers are called upon to fully satisfy the population's growing demand for goods and to ensure a fundamental improvement in the quality and range of goods. The successful fulfillment of this responsible task depends on the efforts of each enterprise, shop, and laboratory, on the initiative and conscientious attitude toward labor of every working person in the sector. Communists from the 60th anniversary of the USSR cotton combine in Kalinin focused the main attention on these issues at today's report and election party conference. I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in its work.

Kalinin's textile workers are approaching the CPSU Congress with good results. They have produced more than 20 million meters of fabric in excess of the targets since the start of the 5-year plan. Moreover, the entire increase in output has resulted from the improvement of labor productivity via the retooling of production and its transition to modern technology. Having noted the achievements, the Communists focused the main attention on unresolved problems.

Party committee secretary Yu. V. Sotkin, assistant foreman N.P. Shekhov, spinner, L.P. Arsenyeva, V.V. Bespalova, chief engineer at the weaving factory, weaver G.I. Gromova, combine general director S.A. Lvov, heat specialist A.A. Anastasov, shop foreman V.F. Vinoslavskiy, and other delegates emphasized the need for the reconstruction of the finishing factory and the acceleration of the mechanization and automation of technological processes, and submitted proposals aimed at improving the party organization's work and at strengthening discipline and order in all sectors of production.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference.

The party conference, he said, is being held at a time when our party has launched broad preparations for its 27th congress and is consulting the people on the most important issues of economics and policy. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the conference on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress demonstrated with new force the inexhaustibility of the sources from which the Communist Party draws its creative energy. Profound scientific analysis combined with an innovative approach toward the solution of tasks has enabled the party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo to put forward and to substantiate the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum approved the draft program documents for the congress, which are now being widely discussed within the party and among the people.

The sharp turn in the direction of intensification will require a serious restructuring of economic activity and an enhancement of the standard of work in all sectors. Thus our party is approaching its congress with a scientifically substantiated integral system of fundamental views concerning the solution of the problems of Soviet society's development.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that Kalinin's cotton combine is working steadily and is ensuring the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets for 60th output volume and labor productivity.

The collective is distinguished by its committment to innovation, and the combine has become essentially a base enterprise for testing the latest textile equipment. The experience accumulated in the course of joint work with machine builders was the precondition for comprehensive retooling. Today 98 percent of spinning and weaving operations are performed by new equipment. The main guarantee of success is work with people; the human factor has for a long time enjoyed the respect of the combine collective and the party organization. Over 1,300 workers have now completed the fulfillment of their personal 5-year plan targets.

The party links the successful solution of the responsible tasks increasingly with the development of the creative activeness of the masses. It is necessary to improve the organization of production, moral and material incentives, and the style and methods of work and to increase exactingness toward cadres at all levels. One of the most important avenues for improving work with people is the introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentives. It is good that today 76 percent of workers at the combine are working in new-type teams. These and all other factors for boosting the workers' labor activeness must constantly be the focus of attention on the part of the party committee and the shop party organizations and party groups.

Having noted that the combine produces output for people, the speaker dwelt in particular on questions of satisfying the population's growing demand for goods and services. Everyone is aware of the importance of this problem, because it is a question of providing people with everything they need for their life and activity and of creating conditions for the all-around development of the individual under socialism. This is the objective pursued by the recently adopted comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere in 1986-2000. This is the first such document elaborated in our country, and it is important to ensure that there is no deviation from the targets set by it from the very first day of its implementation. Only thus will it be possible to ensure a sharp turnabout in the satisfaction of people's increased needs.

The quality and technical standard of output acquire decisive significance nowadays. No other criterion today is more important for the evaluation of every labor collective's work. These questions were raised with the utmost urgency at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and in the speeches of M.S. Gorbachev. Some improvements have been seen in light industry recently, but the problem of quality remains exceptionally acute the question of enhancing quality can and must be resolved swiftly. This does not require large capital investments, new construction, or equipment replacement. It is sufficient to impose order in production, enhance discipline of execution, and resolutely end some people's unconscientious attitude toward work. Unfortunately, not everything is as it should be at Kalinin's cotton combine. Some of the combine's fabrics, in short supply until quite recently, are beginning to gather dust in warehouses. Furthermore, over 9 percent of the quantity of fabrics inspected in the current year has been rejected and reclassified as substandard. Such a highly skilled collective could have prevented this. The party organization must energetically tackle these matters.

The thrifty utilization of everything at our disposal is one of the main trends in the party's economic policy. Much is being done at the combine in this direction, and so far this year the spinning units' collectives have worked 2 days using saved resources. Nonetheless, unflagging attention must be paid to the rational utilization of cotton fiber; the materials-intensiveness of output is still falling only slowly at the combine.

In conclusion, I.V. Kapitonov dwelt on questions of the foreign policy activity of the party and the state.

During his 15-16 November stay in Kalinin, I.V. Kapitonov visited the "Khimvolokno" association. He enquired about the problems of increasing production and improving the range and quality of chemical fibers for light industry, and about the collective's tasks concerning the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the enhancement of labor productivity. Conversations with workers and specialists touched upon questions of discipline, organization, and order and the further improvement of the working, daily living, and leisure conditions of the association's workers.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee toured shops and sectors at the cotton combine and conversed with its leaders and with representatives of public organizations and young people. The importance of enhancing production efficiency, successfully completing the plans for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole, and boosting the workers' creative activeness was noted. Discussions centered on the prospects of the combine's development during the 12th 5-Year Plan and on pressing matters concerning the life of the party organization and the collective.

I.V. Kapitonov also visited the Kalinin rural construction combine. Questions concerning the retention of cadres in rural mass trades, the improvement of trade and consumer services, and the enhancement of yields in crop farming and productivity in stock raising were touched upon there.

A meeting with the oblast party aktiv took place at the CPSU obkom.

I.V. Kapitonov was accompanied by N.F. Tutarchuk, first secretary of the Kalinin CPSU Obkom, and oblispolkom chairman A.I. Iluenkov.

DOLGIKH SPEAKS AT CHEREPOVETS COMBINE

PM201517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Up to the Demands of the Time"]

[Text] Cherepovets (Vologda Oblast), 16 Nov -- Warm interest in accelerating technical progress in metallurgical production was displayed in the speeches of Communists at the report and election party conference at the Cherepovets 50th Anniversary of the USSR Metallurgical Combine. Taking part was V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The draft basic guidelines set the tasks of improving the structure of metal output in ferrous metallurgy, accelerating the retooling of production, increasing labor productivity, and reducing the prime cost of output. The combine's collective has the necessary production potential to resolve these tasks, it was stressed in the party committee report and the Communists' speeches. In 5 years, labor productivity increased 13.7 percent, and 196,500 metric tons of pig iron and 273,800 metric tons of steel were produced above plan. But the enterprise could achieve more significant successes if negative phenomena in the collective's life, mentioned by participants in the conference, were eliminated. In particular, they spoke of the low level of production discipline in certain shops.

A particular concern for the enterprise's Communists is the construction of the country's biggest iron-smelting unit -- the fifth blast furnace.

The combine party organization's combat task is to start warming up the furnace on the opening day of the 27th CPSU Congress and commence iron smelting in the first quarter of next year.

Ways of improving the methods of party influence on production and the most effective forms of combating shortcomings were spoken of at the conference by S.D. Safronov, secretary of the combine party committee; steel smelter P.T. Bekshin; the combine's chief mechanic L.I. Danilov; combine director Yu.V. Lipukhin; packer N.A. Okuneva, and others. Analyzing the work of the enterprise's subunits, the delegates self-critically revealed shortcomings, outlined ways of eliminating them, and proposed concrete measures to ensure the strict implementation of the tasks set for the combine's collective.

V.I. Dolgikh spoke at the conference. The report and election campaign in party organizations, he said, is taking place under the auspices of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The working people's labor and political activeness is growing and the socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1985 plan and for a fitting greeting for the party forum is widening.

The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the Country for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000, approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, have been greeted with tremendous interest by communists and all working people and are meeting with wide support.

The party organizations' task is to carry out work to explain and discuss these documents to a high organizational, ideological and political standard. It is important for this work to be businesslike and to take place without ostentation or fuss and with the active participation of Communists and nonparty people.

In this connection attention must be focused on questions of production efficiency, the introduction of organization and discipline, and the improvement of educational work. Efforts must be focused on the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and the mobilization of all reserves so as to enter the 12th 5-Year Plan confidently and on a firm footing.

A major role in the practical implementation of the party's economic policy belongs to ferrous metallurgy -- one of the national economy's base sectors, V.I. Dolgikh went on. In recent years the metallurgists have done much, but there are still serious shortcomings in the sector's development. At the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, the ministry leadership was sharply criticized for errors in the elaboration and implementation of technical policy, the insufficiently efficient use of capital investments, the slow reconstruction and modernization of production, and the nonfulfillment of plan targets. The 12th 5-Year Plan must be a period of profound qualitative changes in ferrous metallurgy.

Major tasks in improving the standard of the sector's work must be resolved by the many thousands strong collective of the Cherepovets metallurgical combine.

Responding in a businesslike way to the task set by the party of increasing the rage and efficiency of economic development, the Cherepovets metallurgists have adopted high socialist pledges for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It is planned to increase output by 30 percent and labor productivity by 25 percent -- nearly twice the average for the sector.

An important condition of the successful implementation of what is planned is the further enhancement of party influence on economic activity, the improvement of organizational and educational work in the collective, the growth of the militancy of shop organizations and party groups, and the strengthening of the Communists' vanguard role.

It is necessary to work more persistently to speed up the intensification of production on the basis of progressive machinery and technology, mechanization, and automation, making use of the whole arsenal of available resources, including the experience of modernization of production accumulated in the collective.

The combine's party organization and economic leaders should, as a priority, resolve the tasks of scientific and technical progress, make this work purposeful and mass in nature, and develop the creative quest in every day.

Major defects in the enterprise's work are associated with the failure to develop processes comprehensively and the disproportions which have grown up between capacities for smelting iron and steel and producing rolled metal products. Oxygen converters and machines for the continuous casting of billets are not working to full capacity. The main reason for this situation is the delay in commissioning the No. 5 furnace. The leadership of the combine and construction organizations must step up work to commission the furnace complex on time.

The successful resolution of the task set by the party of accelerating the rate of development and improvement of the efficiency of the economy depends largely on the further improvement of management and the style and methods of leadership of production, V.I. Dolgikh stressed. For your party organization, these questions are particulary important now that the combine is preparing to go over to new management conditions elaborated in the course of the economic experiment.

This is a responsible task requiring careful organizational preparation. He mentioned among the priority tasks the wide introduction of financial autonomy, the strict ensuring of output deliveries in line with contracts, the enhancement of organization and discipline, and the improvement of cadre work.

Questions of the collective's social development require the daily attention of the party and trade union organizations and leaders of the enterprise. In the current 5-year plan much has been done at the enterprise in this direction. But there are also substantial shortcomings: The resources allocated for housing construction are not being assimilated and the problem of satisfying requirements for children's pre-school institutions is being resolved too slowly. It is also necessary to be more active in developing the consumer service sphere at the combine, as well as subsidiary farming, and to increase the output of consumer goods.

These tasks must be resolved comprehensively, on a long-term basis, taking account of the growing requirements of various categories of workers, developing initiative, and making wide use of the potential of shops and production facilities.

V.I. Dolgikh dwelt on questions of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

He stressed that the peace initiatives and proposals put forward by the party are permeated by a high sense of responsibility for mankind's future and are based on the observance of the fundamental principles of equality and identical security of the sides.

In conclusion V.I Dolgikh wished party organization and the entire collective of Cherepovets metallurgists success in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets and in achieving high labor indicators in the shock vigil in honor of the Leninist Communist Party's 27th Congress.

SHISHLIN ASSESSES AIMS OF NEW CPSU PROGRAM

PM211031 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 44, Oct 85 pp 3-4

[Nikolay Shishlin article: "A Programme of Action"]

[Text] The proceedings and resolutions of the October 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee had to do with the country's past, present and future. This was only natural because the meeting discussed pre-congress documents, it examined and endorsed the draft of a new text of the Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the proposed amendments in the Rules of the CPSU and the Draft Guidelines for the U.S.S.R. 's Economic and Social Development in 1986-90 and in the Period up to the Year 2000.

In brief, the plenary meeting provided an authoritative answer to the question of how Soviet Communists visualize the future of the country. It defined the objectives of the development of Soviet society, the means of achieving them, and the international conditions essential to achieve these objectives. All this constitutes the main content of the new CPSU Programme, a clear-cut and precise political statement of what the party is working for.

In order to move confidently into the future, a thorough analysis of the past record had to be made. The meeting therefore dwelt on the past at considerable length.

By any standards Soviet society's past economic and social achievements look impressive. Here are just a few statistics. The national income is now 16-odd times, and industrial output 24 times the prewar figure. Over the post war years Soviet industrial growth rates have been double those of the developed capitalist states. Our steady economic progress has enabled us to continue to increase our economic potential and to meet the working people's requirements to an ever fuller extent. Real per capita incomes have exceeded the prewar level sixfold.

Over the quarter of a century since the adoption of the Third CPSU Programme hardly a year has passed without the Soviet economy making a stride forward. The Soviet "economic crisis" Western sovietologists like to speak of is a mere myth.

The U.S.S.R. 's steady economic growth has always been accompanied by technological progress in all spheres, as illustrated by our universally recognized achievements in peaceful space exploration and power industry, by our enormous engineering projects and fundamental investigations in various branches of science. The results of the Soviet state's efforts in the defence sphere are also most instructive. Sophisticated modern military equipment embodies the latest research findings and engineering ideas. And there is no denying the fact that the Soviet Union possesses reliable means of protecting the peaceful work of the Soviet people, and of its friends and allies. The United States has failed in its attempts to outstrip us and to secure military supremacy for itself.

In other words, the Soviet Union, led by its Communist Party, has made considerable headway over the twenty-five years since the adoption of the Third CPSU Programme. Its industrial, scientific and technological potential has grown substantially.

This is not to say that the Soviet Communists are entirely satisfied with the state of affairs in the economic and social spheres. What really matters now is not so much the quantitative as the qualitative aspect of economic growth, and of the solution of the social problems involved. The very development of productive forces and the objective growth of working people's requirements have set new standards for the quality of work, for industrial equipment and the organization of production, and for the entire production mechanism.

The April 1985 plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the subsequent conference on problems of scientific and technological progress provided an in-depth analysis of the situation, put forward and substantiated the concept of accelerating the country's socio-economic advance towards a new qualitative state of Soviet society.

"Over the past quarter-century," Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, "there have taken place in our country, before our very eyes, substantial economic and social changes of an objective nature. They have called for penetrating analysis, the definition of short- and long-term objectives and the means to achieve them, as well as new approaches to the party's organizational, socio-economic and ideological work."

The work on the draft of the new text of the Programme was not purely academic. The ideas expressed in the pre-congress documents are drawn from and tested by the practical experience of today's public life, characterized as it is by intolerance of shortcomings and by the quest for new solutions to the cardinal problems of social development.

Much is being done to enforce discipline in the broad sense of the word, that is, state, planning, labor and, of course, party discipline. In enforcing discipline, the emphasis is not only, and not so much, on administrative measures (important as they are), as on the creation of a particular social atmosphere in all work collectives, and on calling for higher standards of everyone whatever his position.

Large-scale experiments are being carried out in the industrial and agrarian sectors of the national economy with a view to the restructuring of the entire management mechanism.

The experience accumulated over the years since the adoption of the Third CPSU Programme is given critical and creative scrutiny. In a word, the whole country is the proving ground for the new text of the programme.

The draft submitted to the party and to all working people for discussion is of course based on the fundamental theoretical and political principles of the CPSU. At the same time, it augments significantly the achievements of revolutionary thought, setting out clearcut landmarks of development for years to come and, furthermore, offering largely new methods of advancing towards these goals.

It is a programme for a systematic and all-round improvement of socialism, for Soviet society's continued progress toward communism through the acceleration of socio-economic advance. It is precisely in this accelerated development that the key to the future of Soviet society lies.

The new text presents a vivid and realistic, albeit not unnecessarily detailed, picture of this future.

In the next fifteen years we are going to build an economic potential approximately equal to that created in all the previous years of Soviet power. Our national income and industrial output are to almost double, and labor productivity is to grow 2.3-2.5 times over. This will make it possible to double the amount of resources that go into satisfying the needs of the people.

We shall depend chiefly on scientific and technological progress to attain these levels. The accelerated development of the mechanical engineering, chemical, electronic and electrial engineering industries is already regarded as top priority in the Soviet Union. The output of latest-generation machinery and equipment is being increased, and advanced materials and processes are being used on an ever larger scale.

In all spheres of the economy, the emphasis is on higher production efficiency and improved quality in the end product. It is noteworthy that in the new five-year-plan period higher labor productivity is to account, unprecedentedly in the country's history, for the entire increase in the national income and in overall industrial and agricultural output.

The restructuring of the economic mechanism -- that is, the improvement of planning, management and organization of production, the enforcement of discipline and the encouragement of a still more responsible attitude to work in all sectors, and the all-out promotion of the creative initiative of the masses -- will be of vital importance for the accelerated development of the national economy. The advantages of centralized planning should be organically linked with responsibility and self-reliance on the part of production amalgamations and factories. The economy should be organized in such a way as to be, as it were, self-regulating.

In the political sphere, the new text of the Party Programme emphasizes the development of the political system of Soviet society, and the ever broader exercise of the people's socialist self-government. As Mikhail Gorbachev told the October 1985 Central Committee plenum: "We shall not be able to advance without the all out broadening and deepening of socialist democracy, that is, without providing conditions for the active and effective day-to-day participation of all working people and their collectives and organizations in solving the problems of state and public life. Lenin saw the most important source of the strength and viability of socialism in the initiative, energy and active creative endeavour of the masses, and in their conscious, personal involvement in building up a new system of government."

The party places the broadening and deepening of socialist democracy on a strictly practical plane, having in mind bringing things to public knowledge on a wider scale, tighter control from below, and the greater participation of working people in state and public affairs.

The new text of the programme centres on man and his interests. The planned acceleration of the development of the national economy is in the interests of working people, as is the sweeping programme for the development of socialist democracy. In the spiritual sphere, too, the placing of the whole body of knowledge and culture accumulated by mankind within everybody's reach is in the people's interests.

Well-thought-out economic strategy, effective social policy and purposeful ideological and educational work -- all this taken together is designed to stimulate what is known as the human factor, to make the life of society and of each of its members spiritually rich and materially assured.

The tasks set by the draft of the new text of the programme make new demands on the party itself which is called upon to organize and direct the enormous effort of advancing further towards communism. This is why certain changes are to be made in the CPSU Rules, the fundamental law of party life. These changes are aimed, essentially, at the further broadening of intra-party democracy, at encouraging the initiative and activity of Communists and all party organizations (above all primary ones), and at enhancing responsibility for the fulfilment of common tasks on the part of party organizations and each individual Communist.

While setting itself lofty objectives and making ambitious creative plans for the future, the CPSU pays tremendous attention to international affairs.

Over the past few years the international situation has reached a point which calls for highly responsible decisions capable of ending the arms race and stopping the slide into war. There is no task more urgent today than that of safeguarding and strengthening peace.

The unrestrained arms race spurred on by imperialism, the ever more frequent attempts at social revanche, the suppression of progressive liberation movements, blind reliance on force -- all this is fraught with ruinous consequences for mankind. Therefore, as it draws up plans for peaceful work for itself and for the entire Soviet people, the CPSU puts forward the concept of safeguarding world peace, the concept of social progress and national liberation of peoples.

This is no messianism. The Soviet Union has never exported revolution and is not going to "encourage" social progress artificially. Soviet policy rests firmly on the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence between states with opposite social systems. This is a policy open to reasonable compromise based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

The Soviet Union is by no means seeking security exclusively for itself and its allies. In this nuclear age of ours security can and must be universal. The historic dispute between socialism and capitalism must be resolved by peaceful means only. Time will tell, in the long run, which of the two social systems is superior to the other.

The resolutions of the October Central Committee plenum make it perfectly clear that Soviet Communists are prepared for peaceful competition and peaceful cooperation with all countries and social forces interested in staving off and subsequently eliminating the danger of war.

The lucid and well-founded programme of action for the sake of man and world peace put forward by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is addressed to the Soviet people, above all. At the same time, it is addressed to the whole world. Hopefully, the aims Soviet Communists have set themselves will meet with understanding and support on the part of various political and public forces and wide sections of the world public.

RAYKOM CHIEF PROPOSES CPSU STATUTES CHANGES

PM191609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by I. Khmara, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Starominskiy Party Raykom, Krasnodar Kray, under the rubric "Word to a Raykom Secretary": "By Force of Influence"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] ...The raykom bureau recently approved the initiative of the collective of one of our progressive enterprises -- a poultry factory. There, following a suggestion from the primary party organization, it was decided to produce a considerable quantity of output every year in the 12th 5-Year Plan by using feed that has been saved. We are seeking to disseminate this experience everywhere. We are endeavoring to take all measures to ensure that the start of the new 5-year period is marked by the broad scope of competition for increased production while simultaneously reducing expenditure.

In describing this, I also recall other facts which attest to the great role of primary party organizations in the life and affairs of labor collectives. Being the party's base, they are always among the masses and always at the sharp end of the struggle for the better resolution of the tasks facing us. This is worthily pointed out in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the statutes with proposed amendments. They elaborate on and broaden the duties and rights of primary organizations -- which will undoubtedly activate the influence of Communists on all spheres of the life of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and establishments. These are timely elaborations. For experience convinces us that the greater the militancy, initiative, and energy of a party organization, the firmer and more confident the collective's stride.

It is also necessary to increase attention to the party's primary components because the tasks for the immediate future and the longer term are becoming sharply more complex. We will have to resolutely exchange the passiveness and intertia which have become rooted in the collectives of certain enterprises and farms and the mentality of local leaders for enthusiasm and questing, as it were. Need it be said how much depends here on the primary party organizations? A great deal, a very great deal. Thus, clear and capacious additions and elaborations concerning the main directions of their activity are extremely important.

Let us turn to the draft of the section defining the range of the primary organization's concerns. Point "g" of paragraph 58 is formulated here as follows: "On the basis of the broad development of criticism and self-criticism it wages a struggle against manifestations of red tape, parochialism, and departmentalism and violations of state, labor, and production discipline, suppresses attempts to deceive the state, and takes measures against laxity, mismanagement, and extravagance in enterprises, kolkhozes, and establishments."

You might think the changes are not great. Only the words "labor and production" and also "departmentalism" have been added. But these amplifications are of a principled nature. They open up a truly tremendous field of activity for party organizations. Take, for example, the numerous departmental barriers. How they sometimes harm the cause by preventing efforts being concentrated on resolving the chief problems. However sharply we have criticized these blemishes recently, they continue to harm the cause. Particularly, in my view, in the agro-industrial complex. You know that a rayon agro-industrial association is now operating in the rayon, and a new incentive system has been adopted.

And the result? The countryside's partners just have not committed themselves, body and soul, to the land and the harvest. The desire to snatch as large a sum of money as possible for services to the countryside, which sometimes have not even been rendered at all, and to cut themselves off from cares about the grainfield with instructions sent down from higher departments is a tenacious one. And this is what happens: There are many bosses in the field, but it is essentially the grain grower alone who is responsible for the end result.

The struggle against departmentalism, as also against violations of labor and production discipline, is becoming one of the chief facets of the work of primary organizations and has been elevated to the rank of statutory demands. And rightly so! It is worth, however, paying attention to one detail. In my view "G" OF PARAGRAPH 58, PERHAPS, STILL COULD AND SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED AND MADE MORE POINTED. IT WOULD NOT BE OUT OF PLACE TO FORMULATE ITS BEGINNING AS FOLLOWS: "ON THE BASIS OF THE BROAD DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM AND THEIR INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS..." IN OTHER WORDS, ADDING THE THESIS ABOUT EFFECTIVENESS. Why? It is no secret that you will rarely encounter now people who demonstratively hush up shortcomings and conceal blunders. Rather the opposite. Some people readily admit their mistakes, "boldly" lay them bare, spiritedly lash themselves and everyone in turn, and forget what they said as soon as they leave the rostrum. Others take the path of faceless criticism. They are masters at just cursing shortcomings without mentioning surnames or first names. Just so long as they don't offend anyone or anger the "higher-ups" and their colleagues. Empty talk and "streamlined" speeches have as much weight as an empty ear of grain. Therefore I think it would be useful to emphasize in the draft the significance of the struggle for effective criticism and self-criticism in every -- albeit insignificant -- remark.

On visiting the rayon's party organizations, fields, and livestock units, you rejoice at the interest and responsibility with which Communists and all rural working people are discussing the draft documents of the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress. You see for yourself over and over again that the CPSU's plans are the people's plans. People like the party's clear-cut strategy: Through the substantial acceleration of socio-economic progress to the achievement of a qualitatively new state of society. They value the fact that here the party is broadening and deepening publicity in its affairs and is concerned about creating conditions for their active, daily participation in resolving questions of state and social life.

There is an approving attitude everywhere to the proposed changes to the statutes aimed at enhancing the party member's authority, status, and significance and his role as a political fighter. Concepts such as modesty and decency are promoted to the rank of statutory obligations. And there is dual responsibility for misdemeanors, particularly for violations of the Soviet laws. I believe that this approach is totally justified. There cannot be a Communist without firm discipline and high responsibility.

However, it has to be admitted that some people have their "own" understanding of the Communist's status. Look, someone has been presented with his party ticket, and he... demands indulgences. A leading post with a sizable salary, at the very least. And, unfortunately, this does happen... There are still frequent instances of violations of laws and abuses of official position. The following fact was cited recently at a Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom plenum: In recent years hundreds of people in the kray have been expelled from the CPSU's ranks or been severely punished. Hundreds!

How then, did they "sink" to this? The reasons evidently lie in low exactingness and a superficial approach to assessing the work and conduct of party members. It is a disturbing fact that, on encountering misdemeanors by Communists, certain party organizations, committees, and bureaus sometimes do not display strictness but act in a liberal fashion and "save" the people who have besmirched their honor.

At a raykom bureau session we examined the presonal case of V. Karlash, a "Transselkhoztekhnika" driver. A competent, well-paid man, he resorted to direct deception for the sake of money for nothing. He indulged in overreporting by large amounts. Criminal proceeding were instituted. But what did the primary party organization undertake? During discussion of the personal case, party members N. Sushko, V. Dolgopolov, and others did all they could to protect the man who had lost his conscience. And worst of all, they succeeded in persuading the Communists not to expel Karlash from the CPSU's ranks.

Of course, the raykom bureau rectified the mistake. But questions remain: Whence such tolerance of blatant violations of the Statutes, and why do we lack firmness and truly party-minded exactingness? And another thing: Why are our ranks penetrated by dishonest, dishonorable people who live only for themselves? The answers are bitter: We do not always prepare people in a really serious way to join the party, we educate them poorly, we sometimes discuss candidacies indifferently, as though for form's sake, and we do not make strict demands on those who make recommendations... I believe that the introduction into the Statutes of the proposed thesis that admissions to the party must be made, as a rule, at open meetings of Communists will help to eliminate these mistakes. But perhaps we should also think of further concretizing the concept of the responsibility to the party organization of those who make recommendations. If someone for whom you have vouched merits punishment for a compromising misdemeanor, must punishment circumvent you?

THE CURRENT STATUTES STATE: "IF, DURING HIS TIME AS A CANDIDATE, A CANDIDATE HAS NOT PROVED HIMSELF AND BY VIRTUE OF HIS PERSONAL QUALITIES CANNOT BE ADMITTED TO CPSU MEMBERSHIP, THE PARTY ORGANIZATION ADOPTS A DECISION TO REFUSE HIS ADMISSION TO PARTY MEMBERSHIP..." THE DRAFT DOES NOT ENVISAGE ANY CHANGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PARAGRAPH. BUT I PROPOSE WRITING THE FOLLOWING AFTER THE WORD "ADOPTS": "DECISION TO REFUSE HIS ADMISSION TO PARTY MEMBERSHIP AND ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE WHO RECOMMENDED HIM..."

Not a day goes by and I and other raykom workers do not have meetings with Communists. And we always have a businesslike discussion about the draft congress documents. How many thoughts and interesting views are expressed! We will continue the exchange of opinions at party meetings and at the upcoming rayon conference. We will endeavor to make the discussion still more businesslike and aimed at further developing the working people's initiative, successfully completing the year and the 5-year plan as a whole, and worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress.

PROBLEMS IN MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRIES EXAMINED

PM191721 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Special correspondent V. Sukhachevskiy report under the rubric "The USSR Supreme Soviet Before the Session": "Sector of Special Significance; Session of the Preparatory Commission on Machine Building"]

[Excerpts] The special significance of the machine building complex for the entire national economy determined the nature and thrust of the work of the Preparatory Commission on Machine Building, which met for 2 days in the Kremlin. Questions connected with progress in fulfilling the 1985 plan, with the draft 1986 plan, and also with the fulfillment of the 1984 budget and the draft budget for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan with regard to machine building were examined.

Participating in the session were T.N. Mentashashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet who are members of the Joint Preparatory Commission, and representatives of the interested USSR ministries, state committees, and departments.

Reports were heard from the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gossnab, and leaders of the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Power Machine Building, Electrical Equipment Industry, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, Automotive Industry, Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

The base sectors of machine building -- machine-tool building, instrument making, electronics, and computer equipment -- which make it possible to utilize the achievements of modern science and technology to retool all sectors of the national economy, including primarily the machine-building complex itself, will receive preferential development in 1986. Major decisions have been taken on this score, and their fulfillment must be strictly monitored.

The discussion of documents and reports was principled and critical in nature, and that is understandable. Despite the positive changes noted, serious problems clearly exist in the machine-building complex. The session's participants noted that ministries have still not taken the necessary measures to bring into operation all organizational, economic, and social reserves with the aim of improving the end results of work. Almost one in five machine-building enterprise is failing to fulfill the plans for labor productivity and (?thrift) growth and is permitting an increase in the prime cost of output.

The session participants scrupulously examined the reasons for the lag, analyzed the situation created, and submitted proposals to eliminate shortcomings. A pointed, frank, sometimes blunt discussion took place. But there is no doubt that it will help in further work. So that the reader can imagine the content and spirit of this discussion (the shorthand report of it came to around 200 pages), we offer an abbreviated record of some of the questions and answers heard during the discussion.

Question: Why has it become the rule to allocate less capital investment in the first year than in subsequent years? In our view, a reduced rate is envisaged for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan too. What is the explanation for this?

S. Sitaryan, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "Gosplan believes that the arithmetical method is not quite suitable in the distribution of capital investments... "We must not duck a direct reply. One thing is clear to us. It is impermissible to begin the 5-year plan with foot dragging. The starting year must set the tone for all the work. "Gosplan will examine this observation."

Question: How much in appropriations is being envisaged for the construction of pilot and experimental bases of scientific research institutes and design bureaus?

A. Kamenev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: "I have cited these figures for every ministry. I can repeat them."

[Chairman] "Well then, we do not understand your concession when you say that everything is done. How can that be so? Deputies possess information that you are failing to fulfill the main points of the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on scientific and technical progress. Why are you making such an optimistic conclusion?"

[Kamenev] I was thinking of the changes which will be inserted in the plan.

[Chairman] But we still haven't received a reply to the question you were asked.

[Kamenev] I can only say that a difficult situation has taken shape in our country with the development of the pilot-experimental base.

Chairman: "I recall the document which we adopted last year: 'The commissions note the systematic nonfulfillment of the plan targets for the development of science and technology; there are delays in the realization of scientific and technical programs...' It seems that we must repeat this document. Who is to blame for the failure to improve the situation?"

The deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology was forced to admit that indeed, the committee has not done everything and is not doing everything in its power.

Question: When will agriculture's requirements for equipment for the introduction of intensive methods be satisfied?

Yu. Boyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab: "The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are envisaging a number of measures for the next 5-year plan."

A. Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building: "In 1986 we are starting the renewal of agricultural machinery planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is envisaged that the volume of agricultural machinery production will increase next year by 9.6 percent, but within this structure preferential growth is planned for the output of equipment for intensive methods."

K. Belyak, minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production: "This year's plan for the output of new equipment will be fulfilled in full. There is a lag with just one loader which is made in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast."

Question: This year the number of cases of absenteeism has increased at enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. What is the reason for this?

K. Belyak: "This can only be attributed unfortunately, to a lack of organizational work on the part of the ministry."

The session participants subjected the work of all 11 machine-building ministries to a detailed analysis. It was noted that in a number of sectors large unproductive expenditures and losses persist from unprofitable products and from shoddy work, and these are especially large in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. Every third machine-building enterprise is failing to fulfill the targets for reducing rolled ferrous metal consumption norms.

Targets for commissioning fixed capital are not being fulfilled and normative deadlines for assimilating capacities are being violated. Stocks of uninstalled equipment have increased in comparison with the start of the year -- the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building accounts for one-fourth of them.

The Ministries of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Instrument Making, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances are failing to fulfill the targets for bringing above-norm stocks of material assets into economic circulation.

The session participants paid great attention to questions of capital construction and the more rapid assimilation of newly commissioned capacities. In particular the report by V. Polyakov, minister of the automotive industry, on the sector's transfer in the 12th 5-Year Plan to the output of new very progressive models of both trucks and passenger cars was received with satisfaction. The Moscow Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, in particular, is to be radically modernized in connection with the production of diesel truck trailers. Similar modernization is being carried out at the Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plant -- the main supplier of motor vehicles for the countryside. The Minsk and Kremenchug Heavy Machinery Plants and also all enterprises producing passenger cars are going over to the assimilation of new equipment.

The face of development of the machine-building complex, laid down in the draft plan for 1986, is on the whole quite intensive but at the same time, as the discussion has shown, realistic. The commission especially stressed the importance of and need to successfully fulfill what has been planned, so as to lay a firm foundation for fulfilling the program of the entire 12th 5-Year Plan. The commission drafted recommendations which will be taken into account in the final shaping of the plan for 1986.

BRIEFS

UDMURTIYA PETROLEUM -- By this morning the oil workers of Udmurtiya had produced more than 240,000 tons of above-plan fuel since the start of the current 5-year plan period. During the 5-year period the oil men of the autonomous republic will give the country more than 45 million tons of high quality fuel. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 17 Nov 85 LD]

KHARYAGINSKOYE OIL WELL -- Industrial oil has been yielded by the first well on test operation at Kharyaginskoye deposit in Komi ASSR. It is located in the tundra from which the first tanker trucks have returned with oil. Later a pipeline will be commissioned to an existing line on the North Vozey. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 16 Nov 85 LD]

LATE SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM080951 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist L. Litvinenko: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the third 10-day period of September the weather was predominantly cool in the country's European territory. There were ground frosts nearly everywhere.

There was plentiful rain (with snow in places) in most of the USSR'S European territory. Between 11 and 69 mm of precipitation occurred in 4-9 days. There was little rain in the southern half of the Ukraine (less than 10 mm in 1-3 days) and in some places none at all.

Winter crops are tillering in most parts of the Northwest, North, Central, and Volga-Vyatka regions. Over the rest of the territory most are in the shoot and third-leaf phases.

In the Transcaucasian republics it was cool at the beginning of the period, becoming warmer later in most parts. In Azerbaijan around 12 bolls have opened on average per cotton plant -- 85 percent of the total number of formed bolls.

In most farming areas of Kazakhstan and West and East Siberia (except for the Transbaykal region) the weather was mainly warm. The average temperature for the period was 2-5 degree above normal. But there were air and ground frosts at night. The weather was predominantly dry in most parts. The largest quantity of precipitation (11-30 mm, more in places), over a period of 1-3 days, occurred in northwest and northern parts of Kazakhstan and in the Transbaykal region. On 27 and 28 September a 2-10 cm covering of snow formed in some parts of Chita Oblast.

The weather remained warm and dry in Central Asia, which helped the cotton bolls to open. It also aided machine harvesting of cotton.

It remained cool in the Far East. The average temperature was 1-2 degrees below normal. In most parts there were 15-35 mm of precipitation, 40-65 mm in parts of the Maritime Kray, over 3-4 days.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS FALL AGRICULTURAL WORK

PM211133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Thinking About Spring in Fall"]

[Excerpts] Not all the work has ended yet in the fields. For instance, in the cotton plantations and the rice paddies. In some places there is a strained situation on the roads -- the motor roads and railroads -- and on the waterways. The harvest is being shipped for storage and processing locally and to other regions of the country. Often over long distances. Here all who work in agro-industry have their own tasks, and at the same time their own collective responsibility; this sense of responsibility should be higher than in past years. In order to reduce losses of food products, which unfortunately are still being reduced too slowly. But it is also very important to reduce expenditure on the production, transportation, and storage of produce. These are interrelated questions of savings and thrift. And thus of intensification as we understand it today.

Let us take a look at the fall fields from this standpoint. Once again in a very difficult and instructive year for the farmers. What is unconditionally good? The firm resistance to the differences of a severe winter, the efficient organization of harvesting in a number of regions of the country. At the same time there are still difficulties associated with the drought in certain major granaries. Including, once again, the Chernozem. The party and government have adopted major measures to develop agriculture and associated sectors here. But there have not been many positive developments in arable farming.

Perhaps one reason is the fact that the arable farming systems in the majority of regions of the Central Chernozem Region are still conservative, particularly as regards methods of soil cultivation and the application of fertilizers. Let us put it like this: In 1981 in Voronezh Oblast they applied only 4.1 metric tons of organic fertilizers per hectare, and in Tambov Oblast 4 tons. Yet scientists have been saying for many a year: Organic fertilizers soften the blows of drought.

Every year we expect a large grain harvest from the Kazakhstan virgin lands. And from the eastern grain regions in general. But not infrequently our hopes are not fulfilled. Of course, the present 5-year plan period has been arid here.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program says clearly that we must use the country's present resource potential extremely intensively and thriftly. And if we take another look at the tasks. For intensification, this is not a generalized concept, it is work for every day. Fall, winter, and spring... And so forth. For the time being, it would be nice if the departments concerned could avoid the traditional shortcomings in spring. In particular, the alarmingly low level of readiness of high-powered tractors, the poor quality of seed in a number of regions of the country, the low level of efficiency of application of mineral fertilizers and poor work with organic fertilizers, the productivity of the main types of machinery, which is at a standstill, and the insignificant supplies of trailer implements to the farms. Need I go on? I doubt it. Department leaders know what the demands on them are. These demands will be even tougher. That means they must work more energetically and purposefully. The new 5-year plan sets exceptionally important tasks for everyone in the agro-industrial complex. And their resolution begins with the interpretation of the lessons of the past and excellent preparedness for field work in the 1st year of the new 5-year plan. Here I would like to say yet again: The country needs the harvest, and the higher the better. All the same, it should not be obtained at any price. It is time to consider seriously what it costs, how much we are failing to harvest, and how much we lose subsequently. That too is useful in preparing for the spring.

REPORTAGE ON ORBITAL CREW'S RETURN TO EARTH

Cosmonaut's Illness

LD211151 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 21 Nov 85

["Cosmonauts Return to Earth" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 21 TASS -- The crew of the orbital research complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-14" "Cosmos-1686", Cosmonauts Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov, returned to earth at 13 hours 31 minutes Moscow time on November 21, 1985.

The descent capsule of the spaceship "Soyut T-14" landed in a preset area 180 kilometers south-east of the city of Dzezkazgan.

During their two-month flight the crew carried out a large amount of work to study the earth's surface and atmosphere, astrophysical, technological and technical experiments and medico-biological studies.

The cosmonauts' long flight aboard the orbiting complex was terminated due to Vladimir Vasyutin's sickness and the need for hospital treatment for him.

V.P. Savinykh and A.A. Volkov are feeling well.

The orbital complex "Salyut-7"-"Cosmos-1686" is continuing its flight in an unmanned mode.

Salyut-7 Continues Unmanned

LD211235 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 21 TASS -- Special TASS correspondent Aleksander Romanov reports from the mission control centre:

The flight of Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov aboard the Salyut-7--Soyuz T-14 -- Cosmos-1686 has come to an end. They returned to earth today. Commenting on the results of the flight pilot Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov said:

During their 65 days in space the crew carried out an extensive scientific program. They took pictures of 16 million kilometres of the country's territory for us by different scientific and economic organizations and held 400 sessions of scientific experiments.

All investigations, Kubasov said, were made with the help of instruments developed by specialists in the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and France.

"True it must be said that the illness of the crew commander Vladimir Vasyutin did not let him carry out all the program, but in our country man is put first. Therefore it was decided that the crew should return to the earth."

In conclusion Valery Kubasov said that the orbital station Salyut-7 will make its further flight unmanned.

Vasyutin in 'Satisfactory' Condition

LD211335 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 21 TASS -- "Vladimir Vasyutin's condition is satisfactory," doctors said after a preliminary examination of the crew members on the spot where the descent capsule of the "Soyuz T-14" spaceship had touched down. "We cannot yet say anything more than that as we have to make a thorough checkup. It is only clear now that, like we expected, he needs hospital treatment."

The way Viktor Savinykh, who spent nearly half a year in outer space, is feeling also corresponds, judging by the physicians' reaction, to what they expected. Aleksandr Volkov, too, is feeling not bad despite having spent more than two months up in orbit.

Crew 'Right' To Return

LD211903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Interview by station special correspondent Petr Pelekhov with the space flight crew, Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksey Arkhipovich, from the space crew's landing site -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Pelekhov] A clear sky, cold and windy -- that is how earth welcomed them, welcomed them on the day of their return from the space flight. Yes, today we were all particularly concerned. Vladimir Vasyutin fell ill. It was necessary to deliver him urgently back to earth, interrupting the expedition. And it is natural that more doctors have come here to the landing site. Here, I see they have set up a tent. They told us that all possible medical examinations and any assistance can be given there. Now the second tent is already being set up. Now I can see the cosmonauts are already outside.

I'm now going up to Vladimir Vasyutin; he's standing up; of course he is rather pale, but they are all generally rather pale after a flight.

Vladimir Vladimirovich, well how are you feeling.

[Vasyutin] The main thing is to be back on earth.

[Pelekhov] Viktor Petrovich, what state did you leave the station in?

[Savinykh] It is in a very good condition, a lot of very interesting equipment has now arrived there. Every day it became more and more interesting to work. But now our flight has come to an end. I am feeling normal.

[Pelekhov] Well, the doctors are exacting and insistent they are helping the cosmonauts, they are being taken to the tent for primary medical examination. Meanwhile, work beside the ship is going on.

[Pelekhov] Aleksey Arkhipovich [not further identified] this is not the first time that you have been here meeting the cosmonauts. Now, what is your impression, how is the crew?

[Aleksey] Well, I am again full of admiration for the work done by the search and rescue service. They came out efficiently. The ship was still in the air, it was intercepted, several helicopters surrounded it. The helicopter landed, or rather the ship landed, and the helicopter landed too. After a few seconds, the descent module was opened already, and we saw such happy faces of the men.

Viktor Savinykh -- he had been in flight for 6 months, carrying out complex work. Volodya Vasyutin and Sasha Volkov had been in flight for 2 months. They too, for all that time -- 60 days -- worked very intensively. Well, that is space -- there will probably continue to be surprises for us.

Nothing comes that easily, everything comes with difficulty every discovery, every intervention into nature's secrets. Well, today we came up against another such fact -- that is that the commander of the crew fell ill. Well, one could have expected it. We are happy that this has not happened before -- there were cases of toothaches, and some kinds of colic, but what happened this time -- a cold going into some new forms, a rise in temperature. This required the urgent intervention from earth, and the taking of the difficult decision to land. Of course, they very much wanted and would still like to work, but this is what had to be done, and now one can say that they were right.

VENUS PROBES DRAW THERMAL MAP, COLLECT DATA

LD212230 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 21 TASS -- A thermal map of the practically entire northern hemisphere of Venus has been drawn up by means of the onboard apparatus of the Soviet "Venus-15" and "Venus-16" interplanetary automatic stations which were launched on June 2 and 7, 1983, respectively.

The map shows vast territories where radiometer-recorded temperature is below Venus' average -- about 500 degrees above zero, centigrade. But the most interesting thing is that several hot points with a temperature of about 700 degrees, centigrade, were discovered. Scientists suppose that those may be active volcanoes.

Interesting results have also been produced by research into the spectral composition of the thermal radiation of Venus. The research was conducted by means of instruments co-designed by the scientists of the USSR and the GDR. About 2,000 spectra were obtained all in all. On the strength of the spectra, about 1,500 temperature profiles at various altitudes were computed.

It also turned out that the structure of clouds in various latitude levels is different. Thus, in middle latitudes the concentration of particles which constitute the cloud layer amounts to 100 per cubic centimetre whereas in polar latitudes -- to about 500.

The upper boundary of Venusian clouds has also been determined at an altitude of about 72 kilometres in middle latitudes and 65 kilometres in polar latitudes. Over "hot" regions, clouds rise to an altitude of up to 60 kilometres. The flow of outgoing heat radiation there is by 20 per cent higher than at the equator.

Expert opinion is that complete analysis of all the data will apparently take several years -- so tremendous is the amount of information. Much new is contained in the registered spectra. Therefore scientists have to work out non-standard approaches to an analysis.